Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VI. NO. 306 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS, TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1918 29th December ..	Chyebassa..	6249
1919 11th January ..	Nagova ..	6854
18th " ..	Manora *..	7876
25th " ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853

*The "Manora" has specially erected accommodation for Intermediate and Third Class passengers at rates of 525 and Rs. 450 respectively to London.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1918 10th January ..	Dunera ..	5414

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1918 December ..		
20th " ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
25th " ..	Lightning ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
29th " ..	Akbar ..	East and South Africa.
1919 9th January ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa.

TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons
1918 [illegible] Dec. ..	Japan ..	6052

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Kosoku Maru.	H. Nagahiro ..	3187	22nd Dec 1918.	1st Jan. 1919.
Meishin Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3045	30th Dec. 1918.	8th Jan. 1919.
Tobari Maru.	T. Ohta ..	2957	1st Jan. 1919.	6th Jan. 1919.
Totomi Maru.	G. Matsushita .	3356	4th Jan. 1919.	14th Jan. 1919.
Tosan Maru.	Matsuno ..	3856	20th Jan. 1919.	30th Jan. 1919.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
Regular service from Bombay to Japan Italy and Marseilles.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy and Marseiles.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Saigon-Maru.	S. Kondo	7th Dec.	29th Dec.	Marseilles
Celebes Maru.	M. Nemoto	18th "	2nd Jan. 19	Japan
Kofuku Maru.	N. Wakatake	21st "	3rd Jan. 19	"

For freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad Ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

LPH KIDD, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remainin six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 interest is allowed by special arrangement. N interest will be allowed which does not amoun to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

transacted, rules for which can be obtainec on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road,
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

		Rs.
Authorised Capital	...	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.		
Paid-up Capital	...	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	...	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	...	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 27,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 20,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female live insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., (Bharat Buildings) Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

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Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.
SALE OPPOSITE THE GOODS SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER.

The sale of about 2,000 bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse No. 5 of the Princes Docks.

By order of the Insurance Co. concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 28th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder where the Salvage is removed for sale.

About 2,000 full pressed bales and loose cotton of the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5, Princes Docks which occurred on 13th November 1918, comprising of Indian Bengal, Oomra, Karachi, Western Tuticorin F. F. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by Fire and water).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO, ETC., AT NO. 14, CUFFE PARADE, COLABA.

On TUESDAY the 31st December 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the property of A. Briggs, Esq.

Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 31st December 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 14, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, a valuable and handsome specially made to order household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, blackwood sideboard, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood cupboards, writing table, book stand, screen, old blackwood table, drawing room chesterfield sofas, arm chairs, revolving book case old blackwood cushion chairs, table, glass door cupboards, ward robes, hanging cupboard, cane furnitures, carpets, rolled top office table, sweet toned cottage piano, crockeryware, brassware, glassware, pictures, etc.

Property will be on view 4 days before sale and Catologue will be published.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. STEPHENS AND CO., VETERINARY SURGEONS, OPPOSITE THE ALLBLESS BAUG, AT CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction (unless the properties are previously disposed of by private sale), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed properties on the premises:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Churney Road in Girgaon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 1,788 1/3 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the East by the Oart of Panjrapole Charity, on the West by the public passage, on the North by the Oart of Mahomed Hoosein Toongaker and on the South by the moiety of the Oart of Gopinath Damaji and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 267, New No. 1842, Old Survey No. 137 and New Survey No. 8042, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 1175 and Street No. 1 which said premises are held under an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 8th day of December, 1864, and made between Bhikhaji Nusserwanji and Hormusji Bhicaji of the one part and Babaji Naranji and Bajoobai, his wife, of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 8th day of December, 1864, (renewable in perpetuity) at the monthly rent of Rs. 45.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Churney Road in Girgaon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the buildings and messuages standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards, be the same little more or less and included in the New Revenue Survey of 1869 and 1870 under No. 8041 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Soondrabai, wife of Janardhun Wassoodew and partly by the property thirdly hereinafter described on the South by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the West by the property of Awabai and on the East by the property of the said Soondrabai.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the south side of Churney Road aforesaid, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 194 square yards, be the same little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46 and included in the New Survey of 1869 and 1870 under No. 8,040 and bounded on the North by Churney Road, on the South by the property secondly hereinbefore described, on the West by the property of Awabai and on the East by the property of Soondrabai.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land, admeasuring 5,147 square yards or thereabouts (forming a portion of a larger plot of land known as Girgaon "Gaewady") and situate at Girgaon in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of the Bombay Panjrapole Institution on the West partly by the property of Edulji Framji Dhondee partly by the property of Ramnath Dadaji and partly by the property of Raghunathdas Gopaldas and known as Mr. Stephens stables on the North by the property of Shreefalibhi, wife of Mahomed Esmail and on the south by the property of Nowroji Cowasji Darukhanawalla, standing in the books of the Municipality under Wards Nos. 145 (1/2) and 146 (1 A.) and Street Nos. 12 and 12 A and 13 A. assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8050 and Pension Tax Nos. 58-152 which said premises are held under an Indenture of lease bearing date the 28th day of July 1830 and made between Nowroji and Maneckbai Atmaram., the then Secretaries of an Institution in Bombay known as the Panjrapole Institution of the one part and William Stephens and Frank Stephens of the other part for a term of 50 years from 1st day of January 1890 (with an option of renewal for another 50 years) at the monthly rent of Rs. 250.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, and private offers apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor at their Office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned

CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers

Bombay, 27th Dec., 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE LONG-CLOTH AND CHECKS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at Chumpa Gully Mooljee Jaitha Market in the Godown of the Bombay United S. & W. Co., Ltd., by order of Messrs. Morarjee Mulraj & Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Jaisingbhoy Manilal.

11 Cases each 50 pieces Japanese white long cloth No. 2A or 2A quality.

On account and risk of N. F. Ardeshir & Co. known as P. L. Mehta & Co.

5 Bales each 50 pieces Currimbhoy mill Check No. 6666 and 24 yds.

A depost of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF GREY AND WHITE DHOTIES AND JACCONETS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by public auction at the godown of the Bombay United S. & W. Co., Ltd., in Chumpa Gully, Mooljee Jaitha market, by their order and on account and risk of the following defaulting purchasers.

On account and risk of Thacker Jaithabhoy Cursondass.

5 Bales each 150 pcs. White Dhoties No. M. 8 K. 8 yards.
15 Bales each 150 pcs. White Dhoties No. M. 9 K. 9 yards.
6 Bales each 150 pcs. White Dhoties No. 10 K. 10 yards.

On account and risk of Thacker Doolabdass Ansersay.

5 Bales each 150 pcs. White Dhoties M. 8 K. 8 yds.
3 Bales each 150 pcs. White Dhoties 9 K. 9 yds.
3 Bales 150 pcs. White Dhoties M. 10 K 10 yds.
3 Bales each 150 pcs. Grey Dhoties No. 4 N. 10 yds.
9 Bales each 150 pcs. Grey Dhoties No. 5 M. 9 yds.

On account and risk of Sha Vadilal Purhotam.

36 Bales 200 pcs. each grey Dhoties No. 1854—8, 9 and 10 yds. mixed.
40 Bales 200 pcs. each Grey Dhoties No. 1954—8, 9 & 10 yds

On account and risk of Marwari Ramkrishna Baboolal.

4 Bales each 100 pcs. Grey Jacconets, No. 1128, 22 yds.
3 Bales each 100 pcs. Grey Jacconets, No. 22 yds.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF DRUMS OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort by order of the Bank's concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

6 Drums Zinc Chloride.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of an European gentleman consisting of handsome tables and chairs, chest of drawers, almyrahs, dressing, and washhand tables, book cases, sideboards, dumb waiters, cloth and gown presses, sofas, writing tables, book stands, single and double bedsteads, pictures carpets, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 Second-hand rubber typed planquin office shigram.
1 Second-hand rubber typed vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber typed victoria, in good order.
1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6 Wodehouse Road, Colaba, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware large dining table arm and without arm chairs large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room, sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinets, single and double door Almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, soil linen baskets, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, large English ice box with refrigerator meatsafes, garden pots rich, carpets, etc., etc., the property of Captain J. T. Daly, R. A. M. C.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF RED RALLI CHINTZ.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will by Public Auction, at No. 221, Old Police

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

Court Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., by order of Messrs. M. Mahmood and M. Ahmed Shirazi and on account and risk of Messrs. Mahomed Khalil Shirazi and Co., of Mody Street, Fort:—

29 Bales each 25 pieces of 60 yards Red Ralli Chintz in Bond.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th Dec. 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room the following:—

A small collection of Chinese and Japanese works of Art and decoration consisting of gold decorated and richly coloured vases, carved nerusuke, carved jade stones set in frames, jade knives, also two pairs of black wood figure of Ganesh, one Indian carved blackwood photo frame, one set of 2 Chinese ebony sofas, ivory jewell boxes, powder boxes, photo frames, umbrella handles, napkin rings and similar other presentation articles.

On account of the concerned.

12 cases Cheddar loaf Cheese, each 6 loafs, of 10 to 12 lbs. each.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.
Dated, 27th December, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Boiler Tubes, Manilla Ropes, Steel Wire Rope, Cable Chain, Carpets, Coirs and Curtains etc. etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 27th December, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagaon, the following goods:—

Empty packing cases, scrap iron, boiler tubes, cable chain, Manilla rope, steel wire rope, carpets, coir and curtains, etc., etc.

The following goods damaged by fire and water:—

A large quantity of timber, lift belts, canvas, canvas awnings, red lead, linseed putty, hand lead line, sewing twine, oiled coir rope, cocoanut husk, etc.,

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th December, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 28th day of December, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust Revenue Offices).

A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising gunnies, casks, cases, crates, waste paper in bags, tins drums, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within four days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 PACKAGES OF GAGARAPAT.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. J. M. Manilal & Co., at their shop in Goraj Gully, Muiji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Panachand Vadilal:—

30 Packages Gagarapat No. 1973, yards 40.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale.

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th December, 1918.

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL Plain XL Crepe-de Chine IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES suitable for LADIES DRESSES.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

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Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part. Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 707.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Come sharp.

LOST.

LOST.—BUNCH of 5 KEYS. 2 large, 3 small on ring. Reward to finder returning same to GRINDLAY'S, Bankers. Hornby Road. 3732

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, who can correspond well. Apply Box No. 1304, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3778

WANTED—Intelligent CLERKS, quick at figures. Starting salary Rs. 20 per month. Apply Box No. 1305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3779

WANTED—An INDIAN LADY to teach Marathi or Guzerathi, one hour daily, from 7 to 8 a.m. Salary Rs. 25. Box No. 1302, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3773

WANTED AT ONCE—A competent TYPIST for office work on construction out of Bombay. Please apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 1297, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3752

WANTED—A smart CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing Typewriting, for a steamship company Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3739

WANTED—CLERKS for temporary employment in the month of January. Pay according to qualification. Gujrati preferred. Apply Box No. 1303, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 3777.

WANTED—Two Competent and Experienced GRADUATES for a local Commercial Firm. Those having knowledge of Cotton business accounts and correspondence need apply stating lowest salary required, to Box No. 1306 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3781.

WANTED.—For a State in Central India, a competent and experienced GRADUATE in Medicine and Surgery of British or Indian University: also a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. No prospect of private practice in station. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1292 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3734

WANTED—A Matric, Undergraduate or a Graduate Hindu Headmistress for a Girls School, and a matric, undergraduate or a graduate Deccani Lady, as a TEACHER and COMPANION to a Hindu Gentleman's son, aged 8 years. Apply sharp to Box No. 1286. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3710

WANTED.

WANTED—A light VICTORIA carriage and a SHIGRAM, sharp. See DHANJI MANJI, Katribazar, Bombay, Post No. 3. 3769

WANTED.—OLD COPIES of "Times," "Chronicle," "Jame," "Prajamitra" at Rs. 4 per maund (28 lbs.); send to SWADESHI STORES, opp; Victoria Terminus. 3731

WANTED—A second-hand CINEMA SET, complete. See personally GIRDHARLAL VYAS, C/o. Vaieshanker Gourishanker Oza, Lalgir Mansions, Gamdevi. 3780

WANTED—280 CANADIAN ROSS CART RIDGES. Apply stating number and price. GIRDHARLAL, C/o. Vaieshanker Gourishanker Oza, Lalgir Mansions, Gamdevi, Bombay No. 7. 3780

WANTED—A decent set of ROOMS, suitable for an office in Elphinstone Circle, Meadows Street, or in one of the business quarters in the Fort from January 1919. Reasonable rent. (2) A HANDSOME TURN OUT (VICTORIA and a good looking fast MARE or HORSE). Please communicate with the PROPRIETOR, The Calcutta Bombay Trading Co., 7, Lamington Road, Bombay 3617

SITUATION WANTED.

A PARSI TEACHER of long experience wishes to give tuitions to students of any standard, morning or evening. Second Languages French, Latin, etc. Apply Box No. 1293, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3737

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PROPERTY at Walkeshwar Road. Apply Box No. 1289, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3717

TO SELL—One 4-cylinder MOTOR CAR No. 2526. See HAJI ABOO HAJI NOOR MAHOMED KASSUM HAJI MITHA Nagdevi Street, Haji Aboo Building. 3746

ONE CORNISH BOILER, Twenty feet by six feet, thirty-three N. H. Power, 100 lb. working pressure, with Horizontal Engine and Condensor and Pump for sale. F. O. R. Amritsar, Rs. 10,000. Apply to M. HISSAIN DIN Kesri Bagh, Amritsar, with certificate of Boiler Inspector, Punjab. 3730

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

TUESDAY, the 31st instant and WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo being Public Holidays the Exchange Banks will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 3746

CALL FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of scrap consisting of Burma Teak, deodar and other timbers at various Saw Mills, working for the Indian Munitions Board approximating about 600 tons monthly more or less. The scrap to be removed from the Mills at the risk and expense of the successful tenderer. Time limit for removal fourteen days. Full information on the subject is obtainable from the undersigned.

(Sd.) J. D. PEARSON,
Deputy Controller of Timber Supplies.
New Custom House,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay, dated 18th Dec., 1918. 3685

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Barwani State Medical Department:—

(1) One FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON pay maximum, Rs. 100 per mensem.
(2) One MALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, starting salary Rs. 45 per mensem promotions, by periodical grade examinations according to State rules up to 65 per mensem.
(3) One NURSE, pay Rs. 20 per mensem.
(4) Two COMPOUNDERS, pay Rs. 20 to 25 per mensem each.

The above appointments will be probational for one year. Free unfurnished quarters and joining expenses will be allowed according to State T. A. rules. Applications stating qualifications, previous experience, age, etc. together with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) may be immediately submitted to—

THE STATE SURGEON.
Barwani State,
3723 C. I. via Mhow.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act VIII of 1890.
and
In the matter of MARGARETTE E. STUART RUTH A. STUART, HARRY C. STUART, DAVID F. STUART, Minors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ELIZABETH WINIFREDE STUART, residing at 3/1, Wellesley Street, in the Town of Calcutta, mother and natural guardian of the abovenamed minors, has presented a Petition to this Court praying to be appointed the guardian of the person and property of the said minors and this Court has fixed FRIDAY, the 3rd day of January, 1919, for the hearing of the said petition.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1918.

(Sd.) MAURICE REMFRY,
for Registrar.

O. C. GANGOLY & CO.,
Attorneys. 3776

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 815 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES SHIRTINGS AND PRINTS.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Narandas Anandlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Jivraj of Dadar Gully.
2 packages each about 60 pcs. shirting prints No. 905 or 1915.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES SUSI OF THE KURLA MILLS.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Punjabi Siduram Vishandaram and Sons and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Siduram Vishandaram.
2 bales each 80 pcs. Susi of the Kurla Mills No. 1730.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Morarji Govindji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Bhanji Ramji of Bazar Gate, Fort.
7 bales Japanese shirtings No. 8383.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES GINS
THIS DAY FRIDAY the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Narayan Balwant and Sons and on account and at the risk of Sha Jagmohan Hansraj.
2 bales each 60 pcs. Gins of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 1902 24 yards.
1 bale 60 pcs. Gins of the Crescent Mills No. 2925, 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.
THIS DAY FRIDAY the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Shamji Gordhandas & Co., and on account and at the risk of Thacker Hirji Bhagwandas of Lakhmidas Market.
3 packages each 200 pairs White Dhotees Nakshi bordered No. P.P.P.P. or other 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES CHECKS OF THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS AND 10 BALES CHECKS OF THE CRESCENT MILLS.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Amrdlal Chandnai and on account and at the risk Marwadi Maganlal Kesrimal.
10 bales each 60 pcs. checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 2302.
9 bales each 60 pcs. checks of the Crescent Mills No. 902.
1 bale 60 pcs. checks of the Crescent Mills No. 5040.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES SHIRTINGS OF THE PLANET MILLS.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant at p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Mathuradas & Co. and on account and at the risk of Sha Chatalal Manmohandas.
3 bales each 60 pcs. shirtings of the Planet Mills No. 11, 5½ lbs.
3 bales each 60 pcs. shirtings of the Planet Mills No. 21, 5 14/16 lbs.
3 bales each 60 pcs. shirtings of the Planet Mills No. 31, 6¼ lbs.
8 bales each 60 pcs. shirtings of the Planet Mills No. 41, 6 10/16 lbs.
9 bales each 60 pcs. shirtings of the Planet Mills No. 51, 7 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES MARKENDRAI'S HARICHAND.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully at Champa gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth B. Amad.
2 packages Markendrai's Harichand maller width.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES CHECKS OF THE UNION MILLS.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully at Champa gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Jaliram Morlidhar and on account and at risk of Punjabi Durgadas Brijmohan.
6 Bales each 60 pcs. checks of the Union Mills No. 1707 5 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE KHAKI PAGHADI CLOTH AND 1 BALE KHAKI TWILLS OF THE MADHAVJI MILLS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market.
1 bale about 40 pieces khaki pagdi cloth, Soldier Bruderor make 32 inches 50 to 51 yards.
1 bale about 48 pieces khaki twills of the Madhavji Mills 40 to 50 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Abdul Hussen Tarachand and on account and at the risk of Seth Varaidas Ravji of Lakhmidas Market
50 bales each 20 pieces Japanese Sheetings, No. Nine Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES WHITE NENSOOKHS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Narandas Anandlal and on account and at the risk of the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of 6th December, 1918 of the Board Committee of the Bombay English, white and plain piece-goods Association, Seth Jagannath Chaganlal of Seth Chaganlal Premchand:—
7 packages each about 150 pieces white Nensookhs, No. 14, 22, 158
3 packages each about 150 pieces white Nen-

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—*(Contd.)*.

sookhs, No. 34 or others, 22 yards.
1 package about 150 pieces white Nensookhs, No. 44 or others.
3 packages each about 150 pieces white Nensookhs, No. 3722, or others.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES SUSI AND 2 BALES GINS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Vijbhukhandas Gulabdas and on account and at the risk of Thucker Tulsidas Narsidas of Goraigully.
2 bales each 80 pieces Susi of the Jivraj Baloo Mills No. 46.
1 bale 60 pieces Gin of the Union Mills No. 906.
1 bale 60 pieces Gins of the Union Mills No. 2901.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES SARIS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Babubhai Bhagwandas and on account and at the risk of She Chunilal Hiralal
5 bales each 200 pairs Saris of the Jacob Sassoon Mills No. 5000, 8½ yds.
1 bale 150 pairs Saris of the Madhavji Dharamsey Mills No. 1061, 8½ yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE CROWN MILLS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Mathuradas and Co and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Lakhminarayan Gangadhar of Gordhangully.
10 bales Sheeting Calendars of the Crown Mills No. 1345, 8½ lbs.
5 bales Sheeting Calendars of the Crown Mills No. 1424, 10½ lbs.
6 bales Sheeting Calendars of the Crown Mills No. 1441, 11 lbs.
6 bales Sheeting Calendars of the Crown Mills No. 1725, 11½ lbs.
1 bale Sheeting Calendars of the Crown Mills No. 18001, 5 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE BETWEEN 1ST AND 2ND KAMATIPURA STREET.
On SATURDAY, the 4th January at 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. (S. T.), respectively Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction under the respective instructions from the respective owners Mr. Adam Haji Abubaker and Mr. Moosa Haji Abubaker the undermentioned properties at the respective premises.
FIRSTLY—The property situate between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street at 4 p.m. (S. T.)
All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 111 & 6-9ths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3443, New No. 10215, Old Survey No. 3022 and New Survey No. 5821 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1063 Street Nos. 33—144 and bound as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Morarji Khimji but now of Moosa Haji Abubaker, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the property of Monabux Haji Budan, on or towards the North by Kamatipura 2nd Street and on or towards the South by Kamatipura 1st Street.
SECONDLY—The property situate at 1st Kamatipura Street, at 5 p.m. (S. T.)
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the redeemed quit and ground rent tenure together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at 1st Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 40—08 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 3445, New No. 10217 Old Survey No. 3024 New Survey No 5822 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1062 Street No. 31 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the 2nd Kamatipura Street, on or towards the South by the said 1st Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by property belonging to a Kamati and on or towards the West by the property of Adam Haji Abubaker.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Vendors' Attorney's Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinsha and Co., at their office No. 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th December 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

Your favourite Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum
presents to-nigh and during the week
ALL AMBROSIO MASTERPIECE
THE SPIRAL OF DEATH
A sensation in five reels.
Companion picture to the former successes
The Jockey of Death, Circus of Death, and Panther of Death.
also
The Universal Screen Magazine
and
A "Nestor" Comedy.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Prize Matinee on Bank Holidays—
Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday—at 5-15.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
To see the Superb Sensational Drama
THE SPIRAL OF DEATH
A thrilling Story of Love, Adventure and Sensationalism, with elaborate setting and

AMUSEMENTS.

Parting is Such Sweet Sorrow!

Bid a loving farewell, this evening, to your Screen friends who, during the past three weeks, were constantly so near your heart.

"JUDEX"

the Serial Magnificent, will be presented on the Bombay Screen absolutely for the last time to-day at the

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
At 5-30; 7, 8-45, 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Prof. DEVAL'S
Great Indian Circus
LOCATION:
MASTAN TANK, BELASIS ROAD.
To-night To-night
at 9-30 p.m.
RATES OF ADMISSION
Rs. 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 only.
PROF. V. D. DEVAL. Proprietor. K. M. VELANKAR. Manager.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
END THE HOLIDAYS WELL AND HAPPILY
GREAT CINEMA ATTRACTION!!
To-night and To-morrow
at 6-30 and 10
America's Most Famous Actress
FLORENCE REED
who had done such fine work for Pathe Freres in the wonderful 5-Reel Drama
"Her Own Way"
The story of a beautiful girl who has two suitors. The undesirable one ruins her family through operations on the Stock Exchange, and his intrigues are about to secure the girl's hand for him when the hero steps in and saves her.
A BRILLIANT FILM JUST BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY.
ALSO LATEST PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Bandman Opera Co.
in a series of popular London Musical Successes.
To-day Fri. 27th Dec. at 9-30
"THE BOY"
Sat. 28th Dec. at 9-30
"A WATZ DREAM"
Sun. 29th Dec. at 5-30
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"YES UNCLE"
Booking at ROSE and Co. upto 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.
TO-DAY at 6-30
6 SHORT PICTURES 6
INCLUDING AN HISTORIC EVENT!
A REMARKABLE TOPICAL!
Arrival in Calcutta of the
Handley-Page Aeroplane from England.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT
The Most Sensational and Successful Serial yet shown in Bombay.
PATHE'S LATEST & BEST
THE
"HOUSE OF HATE"
Featuring
The world's Greatest Serial Star
MISS PEARL WHITE
"The adored of Millions"
PATHE'S GAZETTE
Latest from Blighty
"IN WALES"
Travel Pathe-Color
"THE JUNK MAN"
Comedy by Toto.
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinee every Sat. and Sun. at 5-30 p.m.
Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
Extra Matinees on Bank Holidays at 5 p.m

THE EMPIRE
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
GREAT XMAS ATTRACTION!!!
The Child Who has been Adopted by the Nation
The One and Only
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
in a delightful Pathe Play that will make your heart young:
"DOLLY DOES HER BIT"
The adventures of a mechanical Doll that comes to life!
A Photoplay to delight the Little Ones
When Dolly's Doll came to life
BABY MARIE as a RED CROSS NURSE
This is Baby Osborne's Latest Photoplay.
AN HISTORIC EVENT! A REMARKABLE TOPICAL!
Arrival in Calcutta of the
Handley-Page Aeroplane from England

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute
ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S EVE
DANCE
on Tuesday the 31-12-18 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Members with 2 Ladies FREE.
ADMISSION:
Non-Member with 2 Ladies, Re. 1 only.
C. B. GARDNER,
Hon. Secretary.

S. GOVIND & Co.
BOOK-SELLERS & PUBLISHERS, etc.
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum P. O., BOMBAY.

BOOKS ON SEX—	Price. Rs. a.
Psychopathia Sexualis (a Medico-Forensic Study) by Dr. R. V. Krafft-Ehring	21 0
The Sexual Life of Woman by E. Heinrich Kisch, M. D.	21 0
The Sexual Life of Our Time by Iwan Bloch, M. D.	21 0
The Sex Complex by Blair Bell ..	11 8
Laws of Sexual Philosophy by J. L. Chundra, L. M. & S.	3 0
Recollections by John Viscount Morley, 2 Vols.	20 5
The Statesman's Year Book 1918 ..	14 10
Encyclopedia of Diet by Eugene Christian, F. S. D., 5 vols... ..	45 0
Manhood and Marriage by Bernar Macfadden	7 4
Vitality Supreme by Bernar Macfadden	3 10
Strong Eyes by B. Macfadden ...	3 10
Old Age: Its Causes and Prevention by Sanford Bennet	5 7
Health, Beauty and Sexuality by B. Macfadden	3 10
Mr. B. G. Horniman's Speeches ..	2 0
Some unpublished and later Speeches and Writings of The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Edited with Notes, by J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy ..	4 0

Special discount will be allowed for cash

Kashmiri Shawls
Kabuli Malida Pashmina Goods
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AMIRCHAND & SON
GENERAL SHAWL MERCHANTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAHORE.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 20th

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		500
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		—
" " Imports		19,000
Mid. Americans Spot		21.57
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		27.30
New York 11 a.m. (As drawn Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.	27.91
	Mar.	26.54
	May	25.48
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	27.75
	Mar.	26.29

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 20th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contractss:

Months	To-day's price.
Dec.	21.10+12
Jan.	19.86+ 3
Feb.	18 60+11
Mar.	17.98+ 6
Apl.	16.97+12

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	20.91 — 7
Jan.	19.61—24
Feb.	18.65 —14
Mar.	17.87— 5
April	16.80 — 5

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	27.30 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

E.G. Bengal Good	14.66
" " Fully Good	15.41
" " Fine	15.91
Bo'l Oomra Good	16.93
" " Fully Good	17.69
" " Fine	18.19
Broach Good	17.19
" Fully Good	17.64
" Fine	17.79

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Dec. 20th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil.
Forwarded	4,000
Imports	103,000
Stock	365,000
Actual Weekly Sales	2,000

MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

The Manchester Cotton Market is more favourable on Indian advices.

Tone of Yarns:—Irregular and limited.

Water Twist	3/7
Printers Cloth	*30/6

*Mutilated

GINNERS REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 20th.

The United State Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton Ginned up to 12th December 10,250,000 Bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	14,000
Futures at New York Jan.	27.95+65
" March	28.63+41
" May	25.42+14
Spot Cotton at New York	30.50+85
" Orleans	29.25—0
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	27.70+58
" March	26.22+34
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.80
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 20th.

Rentes 3%	61 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sts.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	59½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70½
Government Securities 3 %	60½
Ex. On London at Paris France	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 20th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£83¾
4½ % 1925—1945	£93½
5 % New.	£94 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 10th

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds.

Wheat Red Karachi Afloat C. I. F.	80

SEEDS.

Quotations of Cottonseed Rapeseed, Linseed and Linseed Oil are not permitted by Government.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	No quotation.
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£1-2
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Nominal	22/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	24/6

Tone:—Holders are very firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan. Sellers	2/7
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.-Mar. Value	2/3

GRATIS & POST FREE!

"Dr. Paul's Guide to Health" and "How to make Scented Hair Oils, Perfumes, etc." at home at a very cheap cost" will be sent free. Write early and mention this paper.

S. PAUL & Co., Chemists,

4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY MARKET.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 26th—5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	77 0 0	11 5 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	76 0 0	11 4 0
" Karachi Bazzar	78 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 8 0
" Thin	12 10 0	13 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15	100 0 0	— —
" Gajar 75.25	95 0 0	— —
" Gajar 50.50	90 0 0	— —
" Black	85 0 0	— —
Poppyseed White	15 12 0	16 4 0
Groundnut	93 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	7 4 0	— —
Barley	47 0 0	7 4 0
Castorseed	63 0 0	13 0 0

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 26th.

Rate per 1-6

	Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 4
Shapurji No. 10	1 0 4
Simplex No 10	0 15 12
Curimbhais No. 12½	1 0 2
Light Houses No. 64	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 26th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphs	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1 6 5/8
Fcs. Demand	193½
American Dollars	279½
Hongkong "	224½
Shnaghai	349
Japan	148½
Singapore	157½

Market Steady.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was very slight but beneficial rain during the week in Upper Sind Frontier and Sholapur districts. Standing crops are in fair to good condition in several districts particularly in the south of the Presidency which have had rain recently but elsewhere they are withering in many yplaces. Harvesting of kharif crops continues in the Karnatak but is nearly over elsewhere. Rabi sowing continues wherever there is sufficient moisture. Picking of cotton continues in part of Sind, Gujarat, East Khandesh, Sholapur and Baroda. Scarcity of fodder is felt in almost all districts but the available local supplies in the worst affected areas are being supplemented by allotments from Government stocks, under control arrangements. Cattle are in poor condition in greater part of the Presidency. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but a deficiency of the supply for irrigation is reported from most districts. Demand for labour is sufficient. Test works are in progress in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmednagar but, not to any considerable extent. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Dec., 26.)

Mr. M. C. Tarabadkar, Acting Mamlatdar of Khed and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Poona, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas Bapuji Trivedi, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmedabad.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. N. S. Lokur, Assistant Judge at Satara, with the appellate jurisdiction described in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

Mr. Shridhar Atmaram Naik, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Pen, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 150 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana.

The services of Major O. H. C. Maloney, Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the date of relief.

The undermentioned Second Class Subordinate Judges in the Ahmedabad District are appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magistrates of the First Class in that district, pending further orders:—

Mr. Partaprai Chhotamlal Desai, Second Class Subordinate Judge at Dholka.

Mr. Dayabhai Ratanchand Dalal, Second Class Subordinate Judge at Viramgam.

Mr. Kalabhai Vallabhram Mehta, Second Class Subordinate Judge at Dhandhuka and Gogha.

Mr. N. C. Ramchandani, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Dangs, Surat, passed, on 2nd December 1918, an examination in Gujarat according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner in Sind, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 18th December 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Shaikh Bakarali Amerali Special Muhammadan deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Central Division, and temporary Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Central Division, was in charge of the office of Educational Inspector, Central Division, in addition to his own duties, from the 14th to the 25th July 1918, both days inclusive.

Mr. H. V. Hampton, on return from military duty, to be Professor of Logic and English, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

The services of Major A. W. Tuke, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

Assistant Surgeon P. P. Fernandez, L.M. & S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. V. Anderson, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S. (Retired), proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

AN OPIUM PROSECUTION.

Mr. F. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate convicted, yesterday, one Gania Mahdoo for the unlicensed possession of six pounds of opium valued at Rs. 240, found on his person when searched at the Alexandra Docks, and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 50 or one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 25TH.

S. S. D'jember—Ruhent—Sourabawa Nov. 29.

S. S. Kentucky—Hanychurch—London Nov. 8.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Mandala with the outward Mails of the 12th instant passed Suez at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 25th instant.

S. S. D'jember:—The steamer D'jember, 4,470 tons, Captain H. G. Ruheat, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Sourabaya, which port she left on 29th ultimo, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Kentucky:—The Elberman Line steamer Kentucky, 4,363 tons, Captain P. H. Hanychurch, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from London, which port she left on 8th ultimo, with a general cargo.

Thursday, 26th December, 1918.

Shed.	Steamer	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agent
PRINCES DOCK.					
A. So'wig Spogland		3862	N F	25-12-18	C. Mancherji & Sons
B. Kof ku Maru		3385	Japan	2-1-19	O S Kaisha
C & R Clan Wadeau		5032	Liverpool	1-1-19	J F. & Co
D & E Lightning		2122	N F	N F	M & Co
M Loyalty		3032	N F	N F	R I M
N. Fanestrand		2020	N F	NF	Cox Shipping Agency
P. St. Geran		293	Mauritius	N F	M D Kaisha
Q. E J Spence		578	Calcutta	N F	D B Khan
HARBOUR WALL.					
Kaveri		553	N F	N F	B S N Co
Sabarmati		523	N F	N F	B S N Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
Burrumbeet		1561	N F	N F	R M
Bahadurl		829	N F	N E	B S N Co
O. Poochaw		1224	..	N F	Graham & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Celebes	aru	4267	Kobe	5-1-19	O S Kaisha
2 Olympia		3172	Liverpool	6-1-19	W & A Graham & Co
3 Saigon Maru		2771	Marseilles	24-12-18	O S Kaisha
5 Bah rein		1403	Aden	21-12-18	T Morr s & Co
6 Kosoku Maru		5003	Kobe	31-12-48	N Y Kaisha
7 Lhasa		960	..	N F	N F R I M
12 Kenkon Maru No. 3		7342	..	N F	H S Shustary
15 Lightning		2122		20-12-18	M M & Co
16 Shushtar		1718	Suez	N F	P G S N Co
100 TONS CRANE.					
Chekiang		1313	..	N F	D R I M
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
2 Dorgola		4742	N F	26-12-18	M M & Co
3 Varsova		1957	N F	N F	M M & Co
4 Barcha		3172	N F	N F	M M & Co
5 Torilla		3179	N F	29-12-18	M M & Co
6 Manora		4961	N F	N F	M M & Co
7 Befaz		2483	N F	N F	M M & Co
8 St. Albans		2388	London	31-12-18	R I M
9 Furnea		2130	Burreh	27-12-18	M M & C.
10 Brajpura		2759	ues	29-12-18	M M & Co
11 Janan		3866	London	2-1-19	M M & Co
12 Chowasa		8249	London	2-1-19	M M & Co
13 Hanyang		1207	China	24-12-18	R I M
14 Muttra		7156	N F	30-12-18	R I M
15 City of Sparta		3495	N F	27- 2-18	R I M
17 Rewen-hae		2351	N F	25-12-18	R I M
17 Jehangir		3361	N F	N F	D R I M
Jetty Ismaila		3381	N F	N F	M M & Co
OFF SIDE.					
Pyria		4216	Burma	2-1-19	M M & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK					
E ward Bary		1794	..	27-12-18	D R I M
Varsova		4191		26-12-18	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tosan Maru" left Osaka for Singapore via Moji (Westward bound) on 22nd instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Totomi Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 23rd instant, and due here on the 4th January, 1919.

S. S. MANORA.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE FOR PASSENGERS TO EUROPE.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company announce that in addition to the usual First and Second Saloon a certain amount of Intermediate and Third Class accommodation is available for intending passengers to Europe by the S. S. Manora, a steamer of 7,876 tons gross, conveying the homeward mails of the 18th January. This accommodation consists of the following:—

(i) A number of Intermediate cabins for ladies and children. These cabins are fitted to accommodate from twelve to sixteen passengers. the charge for a passage to Marseilles being Rs. 495 and to London by sea Rs. 525 for an adult, and a half fare for a child between three and twelve years of age, infants under three years being conveyed free of charge no berth being provided.

(ii) Third Class hammock accommodation for men on the same lines as Troopship accommodation. The fare to Marseilles is Rs. 420 and to London by sea Rs. 450.

This accommodation was specially erected by the Admiralty before the Manora last left London, and is situated on the Main Deck of the steamer. It is clean and airy, and fitted with bath rooms and lavatories complete, and there are a number of European attendants. The Manora has just completed a voyage from Plymouth to Bombay via the Cape of Good Hope, during which a full complement of passengers was carried as far as Cape Town, and a considerable number of ladies and children proceeded on to Bombay in this special accommodation. Complete satisfaction was expressed with regard to the arrangements made. Intending passengers who are already in possession of passports should apply as soon as possible to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay. Passages by the Manora are not being controlled by Government, and this is the last steamer to sail thus uncontrolled.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Nagoya with the Outward Mails of the 4th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday next.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Nagoya with the outward Mails of the 4th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday next.

P. and O. Company's S. S. Nagoya with English mails of 4th December, due at a.m.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, C.I.E., has been appointed President of the District Local Board, Sholapur, vice the Collector resigned, with effect from the 1st January, 1919.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Dr. C. Coutinho's Lecture on "Precautions against Cholera," Sanitary Institute, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

Homeward English Mail closes, G. P. O., 7 p.m.

Dr. H. P. Dady Burjor's Lecture on "Precautions against Cholera", Sanitary Institute, 5-30 p.m.

Homeward English Mail closes, General Post Office 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

Salle Francaise Lantern lecture by Prof. George Louis Peltter "Gums and Amunition," 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, December, 29.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Bahrein, Bushire, Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Gwadar, and Duba closei, General Post Office, 8 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, The Boy 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre, cinema, 6-30, 8-15 and 10
West End Cinema: 7.0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	19 0	11
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	16 40	20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	13
Madras Mail	8 40	21 19
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Northern Express	13 35	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	*7 56	21

A LECTURE ON INDIAN ASTRONOMY.

Rai Jyotishi or Baroda, Jyotirmartand Pandit Amritramji will deliver a public lecture on Wednesday the 1st January, at 5 p.m., (S.T.) in the hall of Sheth Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit Pathashala at Govatia Tank on the construction and uses of ancient and modern Indian and foreign astronomical and astrological apparatus.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1.

Jyotirmartand Pandit Amritramji's public lecture on construction and uses of ancient and modern Indian and foreign astronomical and astrological apparatus.

PROF-DEVAL'S GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS

The above circus which opened its season in this city at Masthan Talao a few days back is drawing good houses every night. The feats performed by the animals, such as elephants, lions, dogs and horses were very much appreciated by the audiences. The items of the programme, acrobatic feats, wire-walking and horizontal bars were cleverly done by Messrs. Deval Brothers and Miss Madhavibai.

REAL INDIAN SPIRIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request you to extend to me the hospitality of your widely read paper so that I shall be able to revel before the people of India that the efforts made by the Home Rule Leaguers to oppose the memorial meeting of Lord Willingdon show that the true Indian spirit, which distinguished our forefathers, is still to be found in our fearless and independent patriots—Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Horniman, and Mr. Jamnadas—our friend! our country! and our laws!

It is with a feeling of pride and satisfaction to me to see my countrymen acting according to their conscience—conscience which never hesitates to call a spade a spade and never flinches from a fight when their liberty is at stake. I challenge anybody who dares to lay his finger on a single point and say that the commanding, copious, and sonorous eloquence of Mr. Horniman which expose the failure of Lord Willingdon's Administration at Shantaram's Chawl on the 26th of November is mixed with many false arguments and many statements that are without solid and substantial reasoning. I am quite sure that he has not used any argument which he does not believe to be sound or has stated anything as a fact which he does not believe to be true. To my mind such freedom of speech is necessary for "without free speech no search of truth is possible, without free speech no discovery of truth is useful, without free speech progress is checked and we shall remain, remain forever in the present degrading state." These facts must have been slowly filtered from mind to mind and the impartial judges must have found by this time that what Mr. Horniman spoke was truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. I do not mind Englishmen supporting Lord Willingdon who are after all a part and parcel of the English nation, bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh, but I really have no patience with those of our countrymen who, having done nothing—nothing at all for their country do not hesitate to say that Mr. Jinnah, and his party took the opposite side simply because personal motives interven and for that they make use of such tactics and without language. No it is a libellous accusation. Whether they use mild words or not, whether they use such tactics or not our place is under their standard—by their side, whoever repudiates them he is none of us whoever tries to lay rude or irreverent hands on them strike him down.—Yours, etc.,

C. J.

APPLICATIONS TO PASSAGES COMMITTEE.

The following press note is issued by the Secretary, Passages Committee, Bombay.

In continuation of previous notes regarding passages it is further notified for public information that the Passages Committee, Bombay, deals only with applications from residents in the Bombay Presidency and Sind (including Native States under the Government of Bombay). Persons residing in other Provinces should address their applications and enquiries to the Local Governments or administrations of those Provinces, or to the authority named by them for receiving such applications.

THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Ad Rem" in his letter on the "Industries Department" in your paper's issue of the 24th instant says, "I was not aware that Mr. Lalji had taken out any patents in the matter. I would like to know what the patents are and also very much like to meet Mr. Lalji. I entirely fail to see anything worthy or even capable of being patented. Will you ask Mr. Lalji to get into touch with me". I believe this passage refers to me, because, your leader spoke about English Letters Patent although in India there has been patented also another process by another Mr. Lalji besides the one claimed by me for the treatment of the residual mother-liquor of the salt-works. Your correspondent "Ad Rem" has evidently a very poor opinion about the utility of such a very common thing like the "bitterns" wherein he sees "nothing worthy or even capable of being patented". This lofty thinking is perhaps due to the lofty opinion in which "Ad Rem" holds himself. But the fact that my process has actually been patented shows definitely that it is not incapable of being patented and perhaps that it is not unworthy.

There are found quite a dozen or more different salts in the aforesaid residual brine. I undertook to consider them not merely as a chemist but also from the industrial point of view. All these salts had been isolated or manufactured in a haphazard way but nothing had been done systematically. I knew that they had long ago been prepared in France and Spain. But I knew also that in both these countries the manufacturers could not face the competition of the Strassfurt mines in a large measure and to some extent also of the alkali works of England. It was therefore, necessary to invent a process or system which would be more economical. They had rightly avoided the use of chemical reagents as far as possible and had made the most of the "cold" their climate afforded. Of course, it was evident that if the salts could be separated without the use of the reagents nothing would be cheaper. But the "cold their climates afforded" set me thinking. Why not utilise the Solar heat of tropics just as they do in preparing common salt? Had any one thought of it before? A certain gentleman had published about 35 years ago a book "brimful of very valuable information on the subject". I set myself to verify the figures given by him. I compared my notes with his. I considered the various suggestions made by him. Then putting all things together I came to the conclusion that the use of tropical Solar heat in a systematic manner would certainly assure industrial success which the use of the "cold" on the Mediterranean coasts had failed to ensure. Further consideration of the subject showed to me that various improvements were possible in the processes which had been used. I also ascertained that the most economical treatment which would secure the greatest industrial success in the utilisation of the bitterns lay in the conjoint (in successive stages) manufacture of magnesium sulphate, potassium sulphate, potassium chloride, and magnesium chloride, to the exclusion of the other salts possible to obtain therefrom. I also invented certain improvements in the manufacture enabling the purification of these salts. I have also applied to the manufacture of magnesium chloride from the bitterns Lyte and Tatters's famous process for manufacture of anhydrous magnesium chloride which they had invented in reference to the manufacture of chlorine. In this connection I have ascertained that Messrs. Lyte and Tatters's magnesium chloride contains a certain impurity, but that by the same method but as an adjunct to my treatment of the mother-liquor it was possible to manufacture a purer magnesium chloride. In short I have invented certain improvements and embodied them in my "Improved Process of Extracting Salts from Sea Water". I do not suppose your correspondent "Ad Rem" would consider it as not worthy after reading the above statement. At any rate I have the satisfaction to know that there are others who seem to appreciate my humble endeavour, particularly certain patent agents and manufacturers of Buenos Ayres, Argentine.—Yours, etc.,

YOOSUF I. A. LALLJEE.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with the present epidemic of cholera which one is glad to and the Health Department trying its best to get under, one would like to draw the attention of the public as well as the Municipal experts to the undermentioned points:—

1. That, hitherto, owing to sufficient pressure of water in the mains, sullage if any which found its way in defective connections was rapidly distributed and its evil effect mitigated to a very large extent.

2. Owing to the present poor pressure of water there is every chance of the automatic flushing apparatus kept in every lane and street, for flushing the drains, to get out of order at various points and when the water pressure in that particular locality was shut off, there was every possibility of the sullage regurgitating into the water pipes and if there were cholera discharges in that particular locality, would cause the spread of the disease to an alarming extent.

3. It would therefore be better if all this water for flushing the drains, with this automatic arrangement, be immediately shut off, and the water so saved, be distributed for increasing the water pressure for drinking purposes in the city as well as its suburbs.

4. The drains would be flushed when absolutely necessary by means of the small steam engines sent for flushing gullys and the silt in the drains could be removed by manual labour, which would be cheap in the present famine times and could be imported for the purpose.

5. As this matter is of a very urgent nature it is to be hoped that steps would be taken without loss of time to prevent cholera breaking out more virulently. The automatic flushing apparatus could be made to work after an ample monsoon.—Yours, etc.

R. A. TARKHAD.

Bombay, Dec. 25.

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Menois Balm. Price Annas 11 per bottle.

Menois Tooth Powder. Price Annas 4 per bottle.

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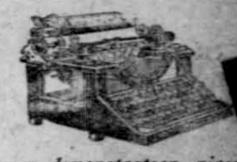

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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING

MAZBOOT WINS THE XMAS PLATE.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

Pleasant weather favoured the third extra meeting which was held at Mahalaxumi before a large and enthusiastic holiday crowd. Some disappointment was caused by the numerous scratchings which were found necessary, owing to the dearth of riders. Many who came to back their favourites had to change their programme when these had been struck out. From the dividends returned, however, it would appear that the public were not long and wrong in spotting the winners. The dividends were meagre. All the same, the public seemed more contented yesterday, than on Tuesday last which was a day of outsiders. As a consequence the pay out windows were beseiged by larger crowds yesterday who should have experienced more convenience in being paid out, now, that so many more windows have been provided. But it would appear that eve the new arrangements are far from producing the expected effects, as great delay is experienced in receiving payment. After waiting for a considerable time, during which the public display great impatience, in the hot sun, the windows are opened for a little while and then closed after only a few tickets have been paid to the first comers, the rest are asked to come afterwards at the "Late pay windows." This should be avoided as soon as possible, and the "Late pay windows," should only be made a resort in exceptional cases.

Capital sport was witnessed throughout though exiting finishes were not apparent. Harrison had a day out. He won no less than four races and he brought Four Aces to Victory after a long period of inactivity. Easton won his first race on Mazboot, another horse who has been very unlucky here. We remark that he is a dashing rider and we are sure he will maintain here the reputation he has earned in Australia as a reliable rider. M. O'Brien was obliged to cancel all his engagements owing to the injury to his foot which lost him the race on Merrily at the first extra meeting. Mujeed won easily on Portculis, and Mitchell rode a splendid race on Diamond King, breaking the ice after a long spell. Malone placed Defender, and Trahan, who is one of our best riders here, has not succeeded in winning his first race as yet.

It is wonderful how the catering establishment manages to cope with the great demand of the public. We are glad to say that great satisfaction is given all round. If the management failed to respond on one or two occasions at Poona, it was due to the epidemic which disorganised the personnel of the establishment. A few large umbrellas to protect the public from the sun during the greater part of the evening would improve the lounge much.

This year there is a regular epidemic of race cards and tips. Great pains are taken by most of the publishers to make their card useful and attractive, and we must admit that they are very successful in this respect. We notice two cards which are particularly attractive. The Precious and The Sports Bulletin. The Precious race card has quite an artistic appearance with a "lucky" horse shoe and other racing gear on the cover. The tips appear to be very reliable.

Proceedings started with the 2nd Division of the Bhuleshwar Plate, in which no less than 15 competitors were scratched. It was won by Portculis who had showed form in the Teheran Plate when he placed behind Merrily. He was a favourite.

The first division of the same Plate was won by Diamond King. Ferry Boat, who is a game pony, placed second, and the ancient Good Luck, third.

Seven starters went out in the Ripon Plate. Byculla and Matchless Maud were hot favourites. Batten and Sunglare, however, fought out the issue, in what was the most interesting race of the day. Byculla ran gamely but could only secure third place.

The scratching of Khundil robbed the Bandra Plate of most of its speculation and interest. The public expected thi spirited pony to win again in spite of his weight in that superior class. We think the owner was wise in scratching him, as the treatment he received might have proved too much for him. Four Aces won easily and was heavily supported. Warminster is coming up.

The Xmas Plate which was the most important event of the day was won in great style by Mazboot and Miss Rollestone second Gladiator, however, was the fancy of th public. But from the manner he ran it is clear that he requires a good deal of work yet before he can expect to win.

The public went mad on Investor, although ridden by Dhondy; somehow or other, it leaked out that a surprise was intended by giving the mount to Dhondy. If such, really, was the case, which we very much doubt, the presence of Sparrow Hawk, once a Champion Arab, with 8 stone, was seriously overlooked. Perhaps the public thought that he was hopelessly lame still, for as recently as in Poona he ran last each time he was out.

The Brighton Plate on the 5 furlong straight was an easy victory for the speedy Lucky Queen.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Division II. —Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffi's PORTCULIS, 7-9, Mujeed 1
Mr. Pine's CAULKEY (late CONSCRIPTION), 9-0, Easton 2
Mr. Linder's PORT ARTHUR, 7-5, Lynch
Mr. M. Goculdass' METTLE, 8-1, Purtoosingh 4
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Hatham (late Britannia), 8-7, Malone 0
Messrs. Pine and Noble's Tasmania, 8-6, J. R. Flynn 0
Mr. Goolam Esmail's Powerful, 9-0, Roberts 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Devildom, 8-9, Bowley 0
Messrs. A. Hazamy and Holme's Baltic, 7-5, Collis 0
Major Sir G. Beaumont's Dulhallow, 8-9, Trahan 0
Mr. Arnold's Justice, 8-8, Ebrahim 0
Mr. Guthrie's Confidence, 8-8, Walker 0
Mr. P. A. Stewart's Fairy Gold, 8-5, Mitchell 0
Mr. Syed Rashid's Competition, 8-4, White 0
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's Sir Martin, 8-2, Buckley 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Abba, 8-0, Harrison ... 0
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Deep Sea, 7-8-0, Dhondi 0
Mr. A. K. Dakayel's Tankard, 7-13, Fahad 0
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Muckdunia, 7-8, Morris 0

Did not run:—Wazir 8-13, Victor 8-12, Safi 8-11, Makbul 8-9, Contest 8-3, Mudkoor 7-12, First Attempt 7-8, Jawad 7-8, Last Chance 7-4, Banker 7-3, Ayr Laddie 7-3, Black Beauty 7-3, Orphan 7-0, Tired Tim 7-0 and Duke of Connaught 7-0.

The race:—As soon as the barrier was raised Porteulis went to the front, with Mettle and Hatham as his followers, he had a lead of 5 lengths on his field, from the start, but as he reached the turn the field diminished the gap and in the straight Mettle and Caulkey were close on him, before the public stands however Mujeed urged his mount and the latter responded gamely again gaining on his field by a couple of lengths. He won by 4 lengths, Caulkey deprived Mettle of second place, and Mettle was also deprived of a third place by Port Arthur, who rushed late. 1 length between second and third, 2 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 42 3/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 57-8; Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 90-8 and Rs. 19.

2nd Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22-8; Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 56 and Rs. 9-8.

Trainer:—Fahad bin Saif.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Pine's BATTEN (late PARVUS), 8-4, Harrison 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' SUNGLARE, 7-4, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. A. J. De Souza's BYCULLA, 9-6, Easton 3
Aga Cochick Shah's MATCHLESS MAUD, 9-7, Bowley 4
Mr. T. Tejpal's Glass Rock, 9-1, Trahan ... 0
Mr. Kelso's Fasaig, 8-0, Collis 0
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Saunterer, 7-8, White ... 0

Did not run:—Johnnie H 9-7 and Dollet 8-7.

The race:—Batten broke the line immediately they were released, with Saunterer lying second, and Matchless Maud third, Sunglare was fourth and Byculla last, this was the order until the turn, here Sunglare moved up to the second position and Byculla, came out of the ruck, Batten kept going and although Sunglare vigorously challenged, he stayed out to win by ¾ length, ½ length between second and third, a head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 43 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 135-8; Places Rs. 42 and Rs. 17.

2nd Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 68; Places Rs. 26 and Rs. 8-8.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. M. Goculdass' FOUR ACES, 7-12, Harrison 1
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's DEFENDER, 8-12, Malone 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' MECHANIC, 7-3, Purtoosingh 3
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's WARMINSTER, 7-6, White 4
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Ace of Royals, 9-12, Bowley 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Gazal, 8-8, Lynch 0
Mr. R. R. S.'s Anaiza, 8-7, Collis 0
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Quality, 8-6, Buckley 0
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Najdi, 7-8, Fahad ... 0
Mr. Guthrie's Tit Bits, 7-4, Walker 0
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's Rare Find, 6-8, Japheth 0

Did not run:—Seaton (late Baloz) 9-0, Khandil (late Candle) 9-0, Young Majub 8-6 and Dictate 6-7.

The race:—The field was sent away on even terms when Four Aces assumed command with Warminster as his nearest attendant, Defender was lying third, Mechanic was fifth. At the turn Defender crept up into second position and he pursued Four Aces, but could make no impression on him, although he made tremendous efforts. Won by 3½ lengths. Mechanic ran late and placed third. ¾ length between second and third, a head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 24 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 40; Places Rs. 30, Rs. 27 and Rs. 30-8.

2nd Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 15-8.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE X'MAS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's MAZBOOT, 8-9, Easton 1
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 8-1, Buckley 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s FOOTMAN, 8-12, Collis 3
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ENCHANTMENT, 7-8, Walker 4
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gladiator, 9-0, Purtoosingh 0
Mr. A. Hope's Normania, 8-9, Harrison 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Royal Band, 8-2, Bowley 0
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's Dress, 7-13, Mitchell 0
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's King's Head, 7-2, Lynch 0
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

The race:—As soon as they were released Mazboot cracked the pace with King's Head Royal Band and Gladiator as his closest attendants. King's Head and Royal Band retired at the 3rd furlong post and Gladiator showed signs of distress soon after. Miss Rollestone and Footman displaced the first named pair at this juncture, Mazboot however was never headed and won a clever race from Miss Rollestone by 1 length, ¾ length between second and third. Footman and Enchantment placed third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 31 2/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39-8; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 28.

2nd Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21; Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 13.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' SPARROW HAWK, 8-0, Harrison 1
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's RED CROSS, 9-3, Trahan 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s KAYID, 9-5, Collis 3
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's TAWDRY, 7-6, Buckley 4
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Durban, 9-7, Bowley 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Zuheir, 7-10, Lynch ... 0
Mr. F. M. Garda's Nizam-ul-Mulk, 8-5, Mitchell 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Royal Court, 8-4, Purtoosingh 0
Mr. Roos's Excelsior, 7-3, Walker 0
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's Balloon, 6-10, White 0
Mr. J. N. De Souza's Investor, 6-7, Dhondi 0

Did not run:—Money Gold 7-13, Mooltan 7-12, Ajax 7-10, Good Morning 7-2 and Cessation 6-8.

The race:—Balloon flew out of the machine the moment the field were free, soon separating himself from the company by a couple of lengths, he was jiined at the 2nd furlong by Red Cross and Sparrow Hawk who were lying second and third respectively, here Balloon retired and Red Cross looked prominent for a moment, but Sparrow Hawk soon assumed command to win by 1 length. Kayid and Tawdry drew out of the bunch and fought for third place, 4 lengths between second and third, 2½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 41 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 55; Places Rs. 55, Rs. 27 and Rs. 32-8.

2nd Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24-8; Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 19-8.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE BRIGHTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's LUCKY QUEEN, 9-2, Harrison 1
Mr. Downe's DUET, 9-6, Trahan ... 2
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's MEMENTO, 8-12, Flynn 3
Miss H. F. Petit's BELLE SYME, 7-8, Lynch 4
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Peculiar Julia, 8-3, Roberts 0
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's Dollet, 8-13, Collis ... 0
Mr. J. H. Crawford's Glad Rags, 8-8, Bullock 0
Mr. Garrick's Hello Kells, 8-1, Buckley ... 0
Mr. D. C. Cooper's Rare Ruby, 7-11, Malone 0
Mr. Pitt's Impecunious, 7-8, Easton 0
Mr. J. Mervens Fari Lad, 7-8, Walker 0
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's Arles, 7-5, Purtoosingh 0
Mr. Toogood's South Star, 6-12, Dhondi ... 0

Did not run:—Romanesque 8-12, Fine Trout 8-9 and Rochambole 6-12.

The race:—Memento jumped out of the gate with Lucky Queen following, Duet was lying third, before reaching home Lucky Queen and Duet wrested the advantage from Memento, and placed in the order named. Won by 1 length, ¾ length, ¾ length, Belle Syme placed fourth.

Time:—1 min. 1 1/5 secs.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 37; Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 33 and Rs. 48-8.

2nd Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34; Places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 23-8.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Division I. —Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Downe's DIAMOND KING, 7-11, Mitchell 1
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's FERRY BOAT, 8-3, Japheth 2
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's GOOD LUCK, 7-11, Buckley 3
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's QUANTITY, 8-4, White 4
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Black Ivory, 9-0, Harrison 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dandelion (late Full House), 8-13, Bowley 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Palermo, 8-12, Lynch 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Rose Hill, 8-10, Purtoosingh 0
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holme's Battleaxe (late Investment), 8-9, Ebrahim 0
Mr. Mahomed Shirazee's Cingalee, 8-8, Mujeed 0
Messrs. M. T. and M. Shaffi's Sufwat, 8-8, Bullock 0
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's Hadoor, 8-8, Trahan 0
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Angler, 8-7, Morris 0
Mr. T. Harrison's Resold, 8-4, Easton 0
Mr. Towfik Esmail's Ajmer, 8-1, Malone 0
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's Argonaut, 8-1, Walker 0
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Resident, 8-0, Fahad 0
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Silver Streak. 7-12, Flynn 0
Mr. R. R. S.'s Natal, 7-10, Collis 0

Did not run:—Cessation 8-11, Investor 8-7 and Dictate 8-2.

Trainer:—Mahomed Jamal.

The race:—Natal shot out of the gate as soon as they were let go, Diamond King, and Ferry Boat were running second and third, at the turn Natal retired, Diamond King and Ferry Boat were then seen tussling for victory, the remainder of the field was bunched up and racing for third place between Good Luck and Quantity was the only exciting feature. Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths between second and third, ½ length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 41 1/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 74-8; Places Rs. 32, Rs. 37-8 and Rs. 51.

2nd Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 69; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 18 and Rs. 23.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

MOIR V. MELVILLE.

Next Friday, January 3rd, has been fixed for Mr. Albert. E. Fleming's third boxing tournament at the Empire Theatre. Details have now been arranged, and the public will be pleased to hear that the fifteen-round contest will be a return match between Bombardier Moir, R.F.A., and Inspector Melville, Bombay Police. When these two men met recently over the ten-round distance, Moir was given the verdict on points. Naturally, in such a close finish, each was a trifle dissatisfied that he had not done better. Melville feels confident that on the longer course he can get the verdict, while Moir, believes he can secure a knock-out. There will be a different referee on this occasion. The men are training hard and should put up a very fine fight.

The programme will also include one ten-round and some six-round contests and, probably, about between school boys. Seats should be obtained as soon as the booking opens, as this is one of the finest holiday attractions arranged in Bombay.

CONVERSION TO HINDUISM.

Miss Ubagaram Francis Muniswamy Pillai, a Roman Catholic Christian lady, embraced Hinduism, and was duly initiated into it with sacred thread by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on Friday the 20th instant. She assumed the Hindu name Sharadabai. She was subsequently married according to Hindu religious rites to Mr. K. Raghavendra Rao, a Brahman gentleman. At the ceremonies Mr. G. B. Vaidya and Mrs. Kamalabai Vaidya officiated as priests. Before the ceremonies the bride and the bridegroom appeared before the Registrar and had their marriage duly solemnised and registered under the Civil Marriage Act.

CALCUTTA RACES.

DARK LEGEND WINS THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

Never before in Calcutta had there been such a big crowd witnessed in races as was seen to-day. The spacious paddock and betting ring were a sea of human heads. The stands were packed full. People hustled and elbowed their way but all good humouredly tolerated this. It was a veritable tank for one to wade through a dense crowd of humanity. Their Excellencies the Governor and the Viceroy arrived in state and received a splendid ovation. Full fields went out in every race and altogether very interesting racing was witnessed. The most important race of the day was of course the Viceroy's Cup for all nine left in donned silk. Dark Legend looked a ball of muscle but One caught the eye most. Dark Legend was the shortest priced favourite that started in recent years no better than three to one on being available. Kiltoi and Magyar were next favourites as tens and One stood at twelves. Kiltoi and Ballaghsobin behaved nasty at the gate and lashed out at one another. Both suffered at the start and were left lengths. One at once went to the front and established a long lead with Marcianus second. Dark Legend, Thunder and Magyar were level together About twelve lengths off the leader Huxley allowed Dark Legend to run his own race asking him only to travel for the last three furlongs. The moment Dark Legend made his run the race was all over for he cantered in winner by 3½ lengths.

The Grand Annual produced a splendid contest between the placed horses. Had Irish Recruit jumped the last hurdle all right he would have assuredly won. The Gunny Men's Cup was won by Nareb in a canter. William The Beau who started a favourite for the Curzon Plate, made no bones about it. Pomade and Wolfram each won a division of ½mas Handicap. Weather conditions were delightful and finishes in some cases were exhilariting.

THE GRAND ANNUAL.—Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Walsh's BODENHAM, 11-10, Barden ...
Mr. Thaddeu's IRISH RECRUIT, 10-9, Gray 2
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's MONSIEUR NESTOR, 10-12, Hayhoe 3

Also ran:—Sumurun 9-0, Yuan 10-9, Wavelet's Dupe 10-5, Castle Vite 9-12, Vain Jane 9-9.

Betting:—5 to 2 Bodenham, threes Yuan, fives Vain Jane, eights Monsieur Nestor, tens Irish Recruit, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 42 and Rs. 25.

The race:—In a good start Bodenham led with Sumurun next, then Vain Jane, Irish Recruit, Wavelet's Dupe, Castle Vite and Monsieur Nestor being the last. Bodenham struck the second hurdle hard, but he continued to lead with the field as before. Near the half mile the order was Bodenham, Vain Jane, Irish Recruit, Yuan and Monsieur Nestor, and after a good race home Bodenham won by a head, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 46 1/5 secs.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' WILLIAM THE BEAU, 9-5, Huxley 1
Mr. Ainsworth's CARPENTIA, 8-8, Rose ... 2
Messrs. Gujadhar's DAMOISELLE, 6-7, Northmore 3

Also ran:—St. Vagrant 7-9, Buskin 9-7, Star of India 9-2, Resilleince 9-2, Redspear 8-12, Fire Finch 8-1, Liesta 7-10, Bedtime 7-9.

Betting:—Twos William The Beau, fives Redspear, Carpentia, eights Liesta, Resilleince, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 16, Rs 19 and Rs. 24.

The race:—Liesta I was left and Redspear dwelt at the start. Star of India led from Fire Finch and Damoiselle. Then came Carpentia and William the Beau. Damoiselle led at the three-furlong post and was followed by William The Beau and Carpentia. The two last easily passed the leader. William The Beau won by a length, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 14 2/5 secs.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Thomas' POMADE, 9-5, Ruiz 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's CARPE DIEM, 8-2, Pullin 2
Messrs. Gujadhar's CHERT, 7-5, Northmore 3

Also ran:—Gipsy's Advice 8-1, Spearwood 9-5, Tufa 8-11, Country Lad 8-8, Idlewild 8-6, Sungrebe 8-2, Carless 8-1.

Betting:—Evens Country Lad, fours Tufa, sevens Chert and Pomade, eights Idlewild, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 63; Places Rs. 26, Rs. 37 and Rs. 24.

The race:—The start was indifferent. Country Lad and Gipsy's Advice suffering badly. Sungrebe led from Pomade with Chert close up. Then Tufa, Sungrebe fell off near the three-furlong post and Pomade led into the straight with Carpe Diem, Gipsy's Advice coming strong. Pomade won by a length, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 28 1/5 secs.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Galstaun's DARK LEGEND, 9-0, Huxley 1
Mr. Walen's ONE, 9-3, Rose 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s MAGYAR, 9-3, Templeman 3

Also ran:—Thunder 9-3, Ballaghsobin 9-3, Kiltoi 9-3, Marcianus 9-3, Double Scotch 9-0, First Flier 9-0.

Betting:—4 to 1 on Dark Legend, tens Kiltoi and Magyar, twelves One, fifties to hundreds the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15.

The race:—Won by 3½ lengths, 6 lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 1 2/5 secs.

The race:—Kiltoi and Ballaghsobin played pranks at the gate and delayed the start. When the field were allowed to go One was quickest away and led from Marcianus. Then came Dark Legend, Thunder and Magyar all in a heap. There was no change in the order till the mile was passed and then Huxley allowed Dark Legend to travel. He quickly drew level with Marcianus, and passed him. Near four-mile post he challenged One and drawing One won as stated.

THE GUNNY MEAT CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Allan's NAREB, 10-6, Ruiz 1
Mr. Alibo's STEP ASIDE, 9-3, Pullin 2
Mr. Tipping's PIER, 7-9, Rose 3

Also ran:—Little Simon 7-8, Sea Lad 8-12, Bachelor's Prospect 8-8, Little Areh 7-2 (dec. 6 lbs.), Balsaum 7-0 (dec. 2 lbs.), Problems 7-0 (dec. 9 lbs).

Betting:—3 to 2 Nareb, threes Sea Lad, sixes Step Aside, sevens Pier and Little Simon, any price the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 25 and Rs. 19.

The race:—Little Simon led from Bachelor's Prospect, Gipsy King, Nareb, Sea Lad and Balsaum being the last. Reaching the straight Nareb simply came away and stalling off Step Aside's challenge won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 40 secs.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Elliott's WOLFRAM, 8-8, Pullin 1
Mr. Galstaun's TAFFY'S DARLING, 7-7, Rose 2
Lieut.-Colonel Smith's LEVEN BRIDGE, 8-7 (dec. 2 lbs.), Templeman 3

Also ran:—Paganini 9-0, Balira 8-9, Anghnacloy 8-6, Santicola 8-6, Fugle Lady 8-6, Versh 8-4, Cauldron 8-3, Hookkoo 8-3.

Betting:—Threes Leven Bridge, fours Wolfram, fives Versh, Santicola and Balira, eights Paganini, Taffy's Darling and Hookkoo, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 95; Places Rs. 30, Rs. 37 and Rs. 21.

The race:—Leven Bridge was the first to show out from Santicola, Wolfram and Versh, Taffy's Darling being near the tail. Leven Bridge was the first into the straight followed by Wolfram and Taffy's Darling. After a sensational finish Wolfram just won by a short head, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 28 3/5 secs.

POLO IN CALCUTTA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The Carmichael Polo Tournament opened to-day. Altogether three games, all in the first round were played this afternoon, on the Calcutta Polo Club ground in the race course. The enclosure was well packed, crowds of Indians filling the other three sides. Her Excellency, Lady Chelmsford motored down to the polo ground, during the progress of the second game and stayed on till the conclusion of the day's sport. The tournament was on the handicap principle.

In the first game, Calcutta B. vs. Maharaja Kuman of Dherea's team, the latter were allowed one goal by the handicappers, but Calcutta proved much too strong for them and won by six goals to one.

The second match between Calcutta A. vs. Surga Valley ended in favour of Calcutta by 4 goals to two, which two were adjudged them by the handicappers.

The last game was between the Viceroy's Staff and the Dovars Valley Club, who had the advantage of five goals in the handicap. The Viceroy's Staff scored three goals in the first chukker. The second chukker was barren. The third chukker saw the staff score another goal and in the last they not only drew the level, but won, the scores being six goals to five.

MR. PATEL'S BILL AND BRAHMIN COMMUNITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly spare room in your paper for the following few words on a matter of a vital social importance.

"If ever there is one single community more than another which has launched the greatest opposition to the Patel's Bill it is the Brahmin Community, and I am not the least surprised that it is the Brahmins—not the educated, the progressive and the liberal minded of them, but the orthodox, stagnant and jealous Brahmins—who have raised the greatest objection to it. Now they have their own selfish religious tactics. They say that the Hindoo religion is in danger. I should ask these people not deliberately to misunderstand the Bill which clearly says that such intermarriages should be lawfully and publicly permissible among Hindoos alone. Are not then I ask the non-Brahmin Hindoos Hindoos? Do you restrict the Hindoo religion to Brahmins alone? I think it is a downright insult to the non-Brahmin Hindoo community which is much greater than the Brahmin community, to say that the Hindoo religion is in danger.

A Hindoo gentleman marrying a Hindoo lady, is against Hindoo religion or endangers it, only because his Hindoo wife happens not to belong to his own particular sub-caste!! Never was such a tremendous nonsense concealed under the name of religion.

In their heart of hearts the Brahmins perhaps are sure that intermarriages amongst Hindoos have nothing absolutely to do with the Hindoo religion. But they deliberately pretend not to understand this simple fact. They think that if to-morrow Brahmin ladies and Brahmin gentlemen marry non-Brahmin Hindoos, the Brahmins might lose the traditional respect that has been hitherto paid to them. But they forget that this is no reign of the Peshwas when such invidious ideas could be spread and sometimes with success too. They forget that under the British Raj respect shall be paid and honour given not according to caste or race, but according to individual merit and qualifications. An educated non-Brahmin deserves as much honour as any educated Brahmin, and an educated Brahmin in these days when Home Rule is asked and equality preached, shall be respected not a whit more than an uneducated non-Brahmin. The Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill will at least to a certain extent wipe out invidious caste distinctions, which make co-operation so difficult in India, in so much that where we want unity and co-operation there is jealousy and rivalry.

I have really a great respect for those literats and especially the unbiased Brahmins, who practice in their daily walk of life and not merely preach from the platform the ideals of equality and individual right; but unfortunately their number is comparatively much smaller. But the greater mass of them especially the Bhikshuk and the othodox class, who always have made and still unabashedly make a selfish fuss about the Hindoo religion, whenever a social reform is contemplated, do yet want to preserve caste restrictions. They think that they will be respected in proportion to the multiplicity of and restiictions in castes.

I am sure that the Hindoo religion is a comprehensive and tolerant religion and it as much belongs to the non-Brahmins as it belongs to the Brahmins, and no self-respecting non-Brahmin will ever bear the most invidious and ill-founded remark that the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill endangers the Hindoo religion.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Dec. 25 B. D. E.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd accompanied by Mr. Orr on Tuesday afternoon, drove round the south of Bombay to inspect some of the areas and roads dealt with by the Improvement Trust

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd accompanied by Mrs. Palmer visited the Girls' Friendly Society Lodge on Tuesday (afternoon.)

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. P. J. Mead drove round Salsette on Thursday affection. There was a small dinner party at Government House in the evening.

Captain and Mrs. K. G. Feiling have arrived at Government House.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Service at All Saints Church, Malabar Hill, on Wednesday morning.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battilion (I. D. F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

THE CITY'S MORTALITY.

AFRESH RISE.

No less than 264 deaths from all causes were reported in Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the total mortality in the corresponding period of last year was 91 and in the year previous, 71. There were 98 attacks (including three imported cases, one from Goa and two from Ratnagiri District) and 88 deaths from cholera. There were also one attack and one death from small-pox and one attack of plague during the period.

TACTICS AT THE TOWN HALL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter appearing in your yesterday's issue under the signature of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, will you allow me hospitality of your columns to say a few words about Mr. Kulkarni and the Town Hall Meeting I met him near the Royal Mint at about 9-15 (S.T.) on that day and found him in the company of my friend, Superintendent Pattigara and Mr. Taki of the C. I. D. I went up to him and complimented him on the success of the social service work, refering to the mill-hands, "tallimbajs" and others who were brought to the meeting in motor cars, and the citizens" they had made of them. He accepted the compliment smilingly and retorted that they were as much citizens as any one of us and therefore had the right to come and record their vote, to which I said "aye." We did not discuss the difference between "coming" and "being brought" because I gave Mr. Kulkarni credit to know that much. Then we parted company, I and Mr. Venkat Ram who was with me, having left them. It is possible that Mr. Kulkarni soon after went to Girgaon to enjoy his well-earned rest. Why is he sorry for his share of the meeting? It is because nothing falls like failure? If so, I will ask Mr. Kulkarni to take heart and remember that Rome was not built in a day and that first attempt need not necessarily succeed. I wish him and his friends better luck next time.—Yours etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay Dec. 25.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. T. A. Kulkarni's letter does not state as to where he was before 9-30 a.m. and after 3 p.m., on the 11th instant. I saw him at 8 in the morning with Mr. N. M. Joshi of the "Servants of India Society," at the back entrance of the Town Hall, surrounded by a few people. In the afternoon, I also saw him, on the platform, in the Town Hall.

His letter is likely to lead people to believe that he was not at all a party to the "Willingdon Memorial Meeting." May I know, what business he had near the Town Hall at such an early hour? —Yours, etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Girgaum, Dec. 26.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days back a correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" mentioned Mr Kulkarni's name as one who was standing on the steps of the platform on the day of the meeting.

Much misunderstanding has arisen because some people asked Mr. T. A. Kulkarni whether he had anything to do in the matter. I know for certain that Mr. T. A. Kulkarni was not a happy possessor of the mysterious ribbon which was given to stewards nor was he standing on the steps of the Town Hall. I write this with a view to remove the misunderstanding which that correspondent's letter has created in the minds of several of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni's friends and acquaintances.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. DONGRE.

Fountain Hotel, Mahabeleshwar.
December 23.

THE COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have already requested all the Municipal Voters in Bombay to vote only for Congressmen and Home Rulers. As the Municipal elections are approaching fast, I again request the voters through you to vote only for Congressmen and Home Rulers and none else. Fortunately there is no dearth of capable and able Home Rule candidates like Messrs. Jayakar, Jamnadas, Sathaye, S. G. Velinkar and others who are already in the field. The bounden duty of one and all is to support these men right loyally.

Since I wrote to you last the Willingdon Memorial Meeting has come and gone. Voters are particularly requested to ascertain clearly and definitely from the candidates whether they were for or against the proposed Memorial and how far they approve the disgraceful tactics employed thereat.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, who is one of the candidates for the Municipal elections, says in his letter to you that he was in Girgaum from 9-30 a.m. to 3 p.m. I shall feel obliged if he will tell us where he was before 9-30 a.m. and after 3 p.m. on that day. I should also like to know whether he attended the Town Hall Meeting, whether he was for the Memorial, whether he approves the tactics employed and what his sympathies are in that matter. Sir, a clear statement on all these points is necessary because I do not think that general politics can be divorced from Municipal politics. I request once for all voters in Bombay to stand firm as a rock for these principles and vote for the right and true man. Some may send motor cars and some may say this or some may say that, some may provide good refreshments but a Municipal vote in Bombay should not be bartered for a free ride in a motor car and it should be entirely uninfluenced by any amount of private canvassing or solicitations. Voters in Bombay shou'd remember that they are the most intelligent voters in the Presidency and as such they are expected to discharge their duties and responsibilities in a fair way.—Yours, etc.

G. C. B.

HOME COMING.

FOURTH BATCH OF KUT PRISONERS

(Associated Press.)

It is now definitely known that the R. I. M. Dufferin with the fourth batch of repatriated Kut prisoners will arrive in Bombay early morning on Sunday next and will be berthed at Shed No. 2 Alexandra dock at 10 a.m., when a reception will take place. The batch includes 21 British officers and 7 British Warrant officers.

CHRISTMAS IN LONDON.

HEARTIEST IN MEMORY

WILSON'S MEMORABLE VISIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 26.

Through turkeys are scarce and plumpuddings non-existent, owing to the lack of fruits, this promises to be the heartiest Xmas in memory. With food restrictions relaxed there is an abundance of meat and with plenty of money to spend the people, relieved from war strain, are preparing to celebrate the festival as never before. The soldiers in Britain are flocking to their homes on a twelve days' leave. Thousands more are crossing the Channel. Colonials and Americans are pouring into London. Sightseeing soldiers with Xmas trees on their shoulders, toys in their arms and holly in their caps stimulated the gaiety of the streets, yesterday, when shops, though prices were very high, did a record business. London is so crowded that hotels and lodgings are packed to overflowing. President Wilson's visit with the royal procession and a city pageant will stirringly close a memorable Xmas week.

HIS MAJESTY'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

TO THE FORCES AND WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

The King has sent the following message to the forces:—"Another Christamas has come round and we are no longer fighting. God has blessed our efforts."

Their Majesties specially greet the disabled sick and wounded and hope that they will be cheered by the vision of the good days of peace for which they have sacrificed so much.

1914-15 STAR.

TO BE AWARDED TO ARMY AND NAVY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

The Admiralty announces that the King approves the award of 1914 and 1915 Star in bronze for officers and men of the Navy including the Dominion forces, pilots, observers and men of the Naval Air Service, mercantile marine officers and men serving under special naval engagements and canteen staffs who have served aboard a warship at sea—all in respect of operations in France, Belgium, Eastern Europe including Gallipoli, Egypt, Africa, Asia and the Australian theatre including German New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago Nauro and German Samoa.

The War Office announces that the King has approved the award of 1914 and 1915 Star for the Army similar to the navy including the Dominion and the Indian forces and nurses.

FRENCH MEDAL FOR KING ALFONSO.

FOR SERVICES IN CAUSE OF FRENCH PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS. Dec. 24.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Dec. 26.

The Havas Agency states:—King Alfonso has sent a warm telegram of thanks to President Poincare for the medal conferred on him in recognition of his Majesty's services in the cause of French prisoners of war. The King says he would have been glad to have done, more to relieve the sorrows of the noble nation, for which he has always felt the sincerest firendship.

SPAIN AND FREEDOM OF SEAS

"A CONDITION OF HER EXISTENCE"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 25.

PARIS.—Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, interviewed by the "Matin" said Spain being practically an island freedom of seas was a condition of her existence. It was vitally important therefore that she should attend the Peace Conference.

SPANISH PREMIER CONFERS WITH WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 25.

PARIS.—Count Romanones had a conference with President Wilson to-day.

WILSON'S VISITS TO ITALY AND BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 24.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Dec. 26.

President Wilson wishes to finish the unofficial part of his visit to Europe, namely hi visits to Italy, Begium and the devastated parts of France, after returning from England. He hopes to finish completely during the first week in January and then settle down to peace work in earnest.

BRITISH ELECTION.

UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Dec. 26.

The Cambridge University election resulted as follows:—J. F. P. Rawlinson (Coalition Unionist) 2,034, Sir J. Larmor (Coalition Unionst) 1,986, W. C. Whethan 1,229, J. C. Squire (Labour 641. There are two seats.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

A DOUBLE COALITION VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 25.

In the University election ex-M. P. Mr. Samuels, (Coalitionist) received 4,273 votes, Sir Robert Woods, (Coalitionist) 793, Mr. W. M. Jellett, (Unionist), 631, Captain S. L. Gwynn, (Nationalist) and the ex-M. P. for Galway, 257. There are two seats.

BELFAST UNIVERSITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 25.

In the Belfast University election Sir William Whitlag (Unionist) received 4,887 votes and Mr. S. Dolan, (Sinn Fein) 118.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 25.

The result of the election for the University of Wales is as follows:—

Ex-M. P. Mr. Lewis (Coalitionist Liberal), 730.

Mr. Mackenzie, (Labour), 176.

REPATRIATED BRITISH PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

The Press Bureau announces that since the armistice was declared 5,288 officers, 99,247 men and 4,201 civilians have been repatriated. A special committee has been appointed to advise what farther steps can be taken to trace the missing men.

GERMAN REPARATION TO BELGIUM,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 7 p.m., Dec. 25.

BRUSELS.—Germany has restored thirty-eight million Francs to the Belgian Govern-

BELGIAN CAVALRY BRIGADE ENTERS GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Dec. 26.

A Belgian communiqué says:—The first cavalry brigade entered Germany and reached Dalsdorf.

PARIS TO BRUSSELS.

FIRST DIRECT TRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS. Dec. 24.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Dec. 26.

The first direct train from Paris to Brussels leaves Paris on Friday afternoon at half past three and is due in Brussels next morning.

NEW RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT.

PROMISES UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 25.

JESSY.—The Premier Bratiano, submitting the policy of the new Government promised universal suffrage and the breaking up of large estates and their distribution among peasants.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN CANDIDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 25.

The successful candidates in the Indian Civil Service examination for August include Mr. C. D. Deshmukh of the Bombay University, Mr. S. K. Sinha. Oxford and Cambridge, Mr. K. C. Chunder. Calcutta, Mr. S. G. Sengodaiyan, Madras, Mr. S. Lall, Calcutta Mr. R. N. Banerjee, Calcutta, Mr V. N. Bhide, Bombay, Mr. M. S. A. Hydari Bombay and Mr. W. Hussain, Calcutta.

FOOD SITUATION IN GERMANY

PRESIDENT WILSON CONFERS WITH MR. HOOVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 24.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Dec. 26.

The Havas Agency states:—President Wilson had a conference with Mr. Hoover, United States Food Controller, regarding the food situation in Germany. In this connection it is emphasised that nothing can alter america's determination to feed her associates first, neutrals second and Germany last.

INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTION.

ONLY HOPE OF BOLSHEVIKS IN RUSSIA.

CHINESE SOLDIERS JOIN RED GUARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 26.

COPENHAGEN.—The Danish Minister in Russia who has arrived from Petrograd, states that the Bolshevik Government fully understands that the only possibility of maintaining its existence lies in an international revolution. The Bolsheviks say that if the Entente occupies the Baltic provinces and the Ukraine they will be able to revolutionise the French and the British troops as they revolutionised the German troops. Their only fear is lest the Entente may occupy Petrograd and Moscow. The Minister states that thousands of disbanded Chinese soldiers have joined the Red Guards in Russia. A batch of Chinamen, recently repatriated from Russia included a number of trained revolutionary propagandists. Immediate Allied intervention in Russia would not meet with much resistance said the Minister, but resistance would be considerably increased in Spring.

WHO FINANCED GERMAN REVOLUTION?

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKS' CLAIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 7 p.m., Dec. 25.

There is a good deal of controversy in the newspapers as to who financed the revolution. The Berlin Soviet Executive admits that it received half-a-million marks through a mysterious man named Eltich, who was subsequently arrested on an unstated charge. Muller, Chairman of the Berlin Executive says that it is uncertain to whom this money originally belonged. Meanwhile Joffe, the Bolshevik ex-Ambassador in Berlin is sending out wireless messages insisting that Russia supplied the money and that People's Commissaries Barth and Haase know that this is true. Joffe declares that Doctor Cohen at present Russian Under-Secretary of State Justice Justice, was author ised by the Russian Bolshevik Government to spend a million and a half marks to organise the revolution then six million roubles to further it and that altogether twenty-four million marks had been placed at the disposal of German revolutionaries by Russia.

BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA IN FINLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 7 p.m., Dec. 25.

STOCKHOLM.—The Finnish Authorities at Helsingfors have arrested five Russian couriers whose luggage contained Bolshevik Literature intended for distribution in Sweden.

SITUATION IN ESTHONIA.

BRITISH SQUADRON LEAVES REVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 26.

STOCKHOLM.—An Esthonian communique, dated December 20th, says:—There has been fighting with the Bolsheviks east of Dorpat. The Bolsheviks occupied the Walk station. The British squadron left Reval on December 15th.

GERMANS EVACUATE REVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 26.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin states that the Germans have evacuated Reval. The German troops fought the Bolsheviks near Sorny Shitomio (Ekaterinoslav).

BOHEMIA.

ALLOTTED BY ENTENTE TO CZECHO SLOVAKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 25.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Prague says Dr. Karamarcz, Premier of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, replying to the German deputation said that the Entente had allotted the whole of Bohemia to the Czecho-Slovak State. The ideal of self-determination belonged to the future and would not apply to Bohemia.

HINDENBURG'S CHRISTMAS PROCLAMATION.

GERMAN ARMY GLORIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 26.

A message from Cassel states that von Hindenburg in a Christmas proclamation glorifies the German army and denounces the "petty revenge" of depriving the officers of the insignia of their rank and of their arms by the destructive and disruptive elements.

AERIAL MAIL TO INDIA.

ONE OF LARGEST AEROPLANES FITTED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 25.

A very successful trial trip has been made at Belfast of one of the largest types of aeroplanes in the Air Ministry's Service. It was built at Harland and Wolffs. The height from the ground to the top plane is ninety-two feet and the span of wings is 126 feet. It is equipped with four Rolls-Royce engines and carries a thousand gallons of fuel, equal to fifteen hours' supply. It can travel nearly a hundred miles an hour. The machine was originally intended for bombing Berlin. It has an accommodation for a large crew but will now be utilised by the Government for aerial mail service to India.

AERIAL FLIGHT TO INDIA.

HANDLEY-PAGE AEROPLANE REACHES EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

The Press Bureau announces that the Handley Page aeroplane *en route* for the East has reached Egypt. Owing to weather the machine flew via Sicily and Malta stopping a night at each island

BRITISH NAVAL VISIT TO AMERICA.

DOMINIONS TO BE VISITED SUBSEQUENTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 25.

Although there has been no official announcement on the subject it is regarded as certain that a powerful British fleet comprising the latest types of heavy ships and other units will visit America. The Admirals, whose ships formed a part of the Britsh Sixth Battle Squadron, are so impressed with Britain's naval might that they are extremely anxious that the American people should see it for themselves. Before it leaves for America, however, there will be a great review in the British waters of the British naval forces that have fought in the war.

The report that the British fleet will subsequently visit the British dominions is generally believed. If such a tour is undertaken it is probable that the Fifth Battle Squadron composed of the Royal Sovereigns and the latest battleships also a Battle Squadron consisting of ships of the Queen Elizabeth class will participate.

FRENCH WARNING TO BOLSHEVIKS.

RELEASE OF INTERNED FRENCHMEN DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 25.

The "Matin" says the French Government has wirelessed to the Bolsheviks that they will be held personally responsible for every outrage committed against the Frenchmen also that a number of Bolsheviks on board a vessel about to depart for Russia will not be permitted to depart but will be interned unless the Frenchmen in Russia are immediately liberated.

POLISH EXPEDITION TO DANTZIG.

REPORT DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 7 p.m., Dec. 25.

Reuter is informed from the Polish official quarters that the report emanating from Berlin regarding the landing of the Poles at Dantzig is quite untrue and must be regarded as merely another example of the German propapaganda.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

RECEIVED BY THEIR MAJESTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 25.

The King and the Queen to-day received the Maharaja of Bikanir and Maharaj Kumar Lieutenant Sadul Singhi.

DEATH OF WILLIAM HARVEY DU CROSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 26.

The death is announced of William Harvey Du Cross.

NEW GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 25.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says Count Rantzau, ex-ambassador to Copenhagen has been appointed Foreign Minister.

LATEST CABLES.

WILSON'S CONCEPTION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SPIRIT OF FREEDOM DOMINATING WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-15, a.m., Dec. 27.

PARIS, December 21st.—The Sorbonne for the first time in history conferred the degree of Doctor Honoris Causa on a foreigner when the diploma was handed to President Wilson to-day by Alfred Croiset Dean of Faculty of Letters, for historical work and by F. Larnaude, Dean of Faculty of Law for Jurisprudence and Political Science.

The President replying said: "The terrible war through which we have just passed has been not only a war between nations but between the systems of culture. One system aggressive using the science without conscience, stripping the learning of its moral restraints and using every faculty of human mind to do wrong to the whole race, the other system reminiscent of the high traditions of the men of the Indomitable spirit, everywhere struggling towards right and seeking above all else to be free. The triumph of freedom in this war means that the spirits of that sort now dominate the world. The task of those presently to be gathered here to make settlements of this peace is greatly simplified by the fact that they are masters of none but the servants of mankind, and if we dont heed the mandates of mankind we shall make ourselves the most conspicuous and deserved failures in the history of the world.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

My conception of a League of Nations is just this, that it shall operate as the organised moral force of men throughout the world and that whenever or wherever wrong and aggression are planned or contemplated this serching light of conscience will be turned upon them and men everywhere will ask "what are the purposes that you hold in your heart against the fortune of world? Just a little exposure will settle the most questions. If the Central Powers had dared to discuss the purpose of this war for a single fortnight it never would have happened and if, as should be, they were forced to discuss it for a year the war would have been inconceivable. So I feel that this war is intimately related to university of the spirit which is intolerant of everything that seeks to retard the advancement of ideal, the acceptance of truth and the purification of life and every university man can ally himself with the forces of the present time with feeling that now at last the spirit of truth, the spirit to which universities have devoted themselves, has prevailed and is triumphant.

TURNOVER OF INDUSTRY FROM WAR TO PEACE BASIS.

OUTLINE OF MEASURES TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Dec. 27.

Mr. Churchill made a detailed statement at a Conference between the Trades Union Advisory Committee and the Employers. Outlining measures taken to facilitate turnover of industry from the war to a peace basis, Mr. Churchill said stocks of war materials, valued at approximately, a thousand million sterling, had to be carefully disposed of without dislocating normal industries. The Headquarter's Staff of the Ministry on November 11th exceeded 20,000 of whom between 4,000 and 6,000 would be retrenched by January 31st. The munition inspection staff exceeded 70,000, 65 per cent. of whom were women. Already 25,000 inspectors had been released.

MUNITION OUTPUT.

In October the output was the highest it had ever been. Field-Marshal Haig's artillery for fifteen successive days discharged over 12,000 tons of shells daily. During October the average production of the pilled shells was over 47,000 tons weekly. The army's unshakable confidence in the shells and guns was the best tribute to the efficiency of the output. By X'mas 230,000 persons would have left munitions production. Very large numbers were already being re-employed on peace work. Changeover in the steel trade was working very satisfactorily. Export prices of steel were fixed till May 1st. All restrictions on the purchase and the manufacture of machine tools had been removed. Large stocks of nonferrous metals had already been placed in the market and supplies of numerous other controlled materials had been released. The relaxations of the Government control were proceeding daily and the priority classifications for manufacture had been abolished. Measures were being taken to develop alternative production during the transition period and in this connection the Dominions had been invited to place orders through the Ministry at advantageous terms. The Railway Executive had ordered a thousand locomotives and forty thousand wagons. Large orders for the Government housing schemes were being planned and the widest steps were being taken to adapt munitions with the articles of commercial use.

Mr. Churchill in conclusion foreshadowed that in a very few months the great industries would have resumed their activity and said there ought to be a period of great activity following the transitional period.

RUSSIAN LOSSES IN THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. Midnight, Dec. 26.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Petrograd states that Russian losses during the war total 9,150,000 of whom 1,700,000 were killed 1,450,000 disabled 3,500,000 wounded and 2,500,000 taken prisoner.

RUSSIAN PROBLEM.

REQUIRES EARLY SETTLEMENT.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. Midnight, Dec. 26.

Reuter learns from an authoritative British source that the whole question of Russia is under the serious consideration of the Allies. No plan however has been formulated. Nothing can be settled definitely until the matter has been discussed with President Wilson. It is fully realised that the Russian problem is the most urgent and it is hoped that it will be possible to discuss it with President Wilson in London with a view to prompt action.

Alarmist reports regarding the size of the Bolshevist army are considered exaggerated. Their actual fighting strength is probably from two to three-hundred thousand. It is true that improved discipline has been introduced but only by means far more tyrannical than anything known in the old regime. For months it has been impossible for the opponents of the Soviet to express their opinions publicly. All anti-Bolsevist leaders have been forced to escape to Siberia or South. In this regim there are several anti-Bolshevist Government.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT.

In Kuban district Alexieff's Volunteer Army now commanded by General Denikin is valiantly fighting the Germans and the Bolshevists. A provisional Government has been established composed of a moderate politician like Sazonoff, with Cadets and Moderate Social Revolutionaries. The Allies are in touih with this Government which possesses a most efficient army of a hundred-thousand, and a British Military mission has been despatched to enquire its position.

In Don District there is another Anti-Bolshevist Government. Here General Krasnoff's army is operating under the political control of Harlamoff, a moderate Cadet. This Government is in close association with the Kuban Government. Both cooperate with the Provisional Government in Crimea.

The position in the Ukraine is very complicated. There was recently fighting in Kieff between General Denikin's volunteers and certain Ukrainian Separatists commanded by tain Ukrainian Separatists commanded by Pethura and Viamichenko, General Denikin's troops were compelled to retire from Kieff which Pethura entered with his motley bands. There is reason to hope that the policy of the Allies will promote unity amongst various Governments in Southern Russia.

RUSSIAN LEADERS IN LONDON.

A later satisfactory development has been the steady flow of eminent loyal Russians of all parties in the direction of London and Paris for the purpose of establishing an organisation to deal with the Bolshevist problems and to be at hand during the Peace Conference. Prince Lvoff, ex-Premier, Baron Korff, Vice-Governor of Finland, and Syruhoff, leading Zemstvo worker, left London on December 21st for Paris. Count Kokovtzoff, another ex-Premier, is leaving London for France to-morrow. Miliukoff, ex-Foreign Minister, is also *en route* for Paris. Struve, Russia's leading economist, has escaped now to Finland and is on his way to London. It is reported that the well-known revolutionary Savinkoff, who is believed to be in China, is now travelling towards Europe. It is hoped that he will shortly be in Paris. The Russian leaders who have been in London, exchanged views with leading British statesmen.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

PROGRAMME IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 27.

The President and Mrs. Wilson will arrive at Dover on December 26th and will be received by the Duke of Connaught. They will then entrain for Charing Cross where their Majesties will welcome them and drive to Buckingham Palace. The route will be lined with troops. They will dine privately with their Majesties. President Wilson will meet the members of the Cabinet in the morning and afternoon of December 27th. There will be a State banquet at the Palace in the evening. The President will receive an address of welcome in the City on December 28th and will be banquetted by the Government in the evening. The President will visit Carlisle, the birth-place of his mother, on December 29th and will receive the freedom of Manchester on December 30th leaving England on December 31st.

SURRENDER OF SUBMARINE "U."

GERMAN CREW'S DISGRACEFUL BEHAVIOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" states that Admiral Beatty at the naval armistice negotiations did not ask the surrender of the submarine "U-9" owing to its glorious record in torpedoing three British cruisers, but the German crew disgracefully gave up the submarine in order to earn five hundred marks, promised each man for bringing submarines to England.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. N. P. GUGLE.—The question has been finally settled.

K. N. MALPEKAR.—Your suggestion has been communicated to the Secretaries of the Fund.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 27th December, 1918.

THE DESTINY OF INDIA.

That the first time the representatives of the Indian people should meet in their National Assembly in Imperial Delhi should be to pronounce on an issue, which no generation of their countrymen have been, or will be, called upon to decide, is not a mere accident. To a mind gifted with historic sense—looking before as well as after—the fact has a great inward significance. Delhi is not merely a city of bricks and mortar—not even of imperishable monuments. It is a symbol—a symbol of that spiritual idea of unity of which it has been the privileged destiny of India to be the repository. From times immemorial this destiny has evolved itself, ever creating unity in diversity and those, who have understood India, have no doubt that this evolutionary process will go on to the days of generations yet to be born. India has been a land of foreign invasions—peaceful as well as militant. But ever the foreigner has come to India not to conquer her, but ultimately to be conquered by her and assimilated among her own sons. Thus with the Aryan, and thus also with the Moslem, conquerors. And Delhi, throughout the ages, has been the immutable watcher as well as the agent of this process. Naturally, to the mind of the President of the Congress, Delhi irresistibly brought "a crowd of thoughts, both happy and the reverse, of the glories and vicissitudes which our ancient land has known." This is not the place to recount those glories and vicissitudes. It is enough that, as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Haziqul-mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, said, "the name of Delhi is associated with the glorious civilisations of the two great communities of India. But that was not enough. These two civilizations were both essentially of the East. It was necessary that India should make the civilization of the West also her own if she was to carry on her mission of uniting mankind. It was thus the hand of Providence that brought the British into India. Having established themselves in the country with the help of Indian soldiers and Indian allies, the early British statesmen, realising something of the destiny of the country, clearly recognised that "it was their duty so to administer India as to help her to take up her own Government and to administer it in her own fashion." All would have been well if the British people, as well as other European peoples, had not in the meanwhile come under the influence of a sinister force, which was for a century and more to serve as a blight on Europe and, through it, on the rest of the world.

What the force was and how it affected the progress of mankind was indicated in vivid terms by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in his Presidential address. As he said:

> In spite of the vaunted civilization of Europe, some of its nations have been living in a state of international anarchy and their relations to one another and to the outer world have turned upon force. They have been dominated by an overpowering passion for wealth and power and in their mad pursuit of it have trampled upon the rights and liberties of weaker states and people. Spain, Austria and France each sought the mastery of Europe in the past. Germany attempted it now. England has not since the fifteenth century attacked the independence of any European State, but has befriended them when they have been threatened by their more powerful neighbours. But she too has followed a different policy in Asia and Africa. During the last half century only she has waged wars to annex Egypt, the Soudan, the South African republics and Burma, besides several other minor wars. There have been contentions between France and Germany for the control of Morocco, between Russia and Austria for the control of the Balkans, between Germany, and the other Powers for the control of Turkey. These great rivalries among them have led them to live in constant fear of war and ever to keep themselves prepared for it. The earth has been groaning under the burden of big battalions and armaments. There have been treaties and alliances, but they were entered into to keep up the balance of power among them.

In the relations between these great "Powers" force was the determining factor, and it is not surprising that in their relations with the weaker nationalities, the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity were more honoured in the breach than in the observance. A world, dominated by such "Powers" "needed a correction and a change." And Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has done a distinct service, at any rate to his own countrymen, in emphasising the spiritual issue involved in the war, and in pointing out how it was not enough that Germany should alone realise that righteousness exalteth a nation, but that the purpose of the war would not be served until all the world, including the Allies—"many of whom also had too often in the past acted on the evil principle that might is right"—were fully prepared "to act in their dealings with all nations and peoples on the principle that "right is might." The sacrifice involved in the war inevitably brought about this moral rebirth which it was the purpose of Providence to secure—with the result that "never before in the known history of the world has there been such a great attempt as the Peace Conference is to embody, at establishing new foundations of justice and fair dealings among the nations of the earth and at forming a world-wide organisation to carry out the scheme" outlined by President Wilson—who, as Pandit Malaviya truly said, "has evidently been appointed by God to be the master-mason in building his new temple of international justice"—and endorsed by all the Allied statesmen. Few peoples welcome this attempt at establishing a new era of peace on earth and goodwill among men more heartily and reverentially than the people of India "themselves inheritors of great spiritual civilisations" and few will be more willing to undergo any sacrifices to see that that era is established. Necessarily, therefore, they must be placed in a position of equality with other nations of the earth. For only then will the ideals of President Wilson have materialised and the "League of Free Nations" brought into being.

At present India, as the President of the Congress lamented, occupies an anomalous and unhappy position. That position has to be righted. The issue was thus put tersely and emphatically by Pandit Malaviya:

> The question now is to what extent is India going to benefit by the principles for which she gave her lives and treasure, namely, the principles of justice and liberty, of the right of every nation to live an unmolested life of freedom and to grow according to its own God-given nature, to manage its own affairs and to mould its own destiny?

For these principles Britain and her Allies waged a war which, we all hope, is to be the last of all wars, and these principles have been embodied in the preace proposals of President Wilson and endorsed by Britain and other Allies. The most important and the fundamental principle which runs through these peace proposals is the principle of self-determination—"freedom for each nation to determine its own affairs and to mould its own destinies." How far is this principle to be applied to India—that, said Pandit Malaviya, is the question for consideration. The "cold and cautious" announcement of August 20, 1917, militates against this principle and the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms, based as it is on the principle enunciated in that announcement, cannot satisfy the "needs of India" which Mr Lloyd George has admitted, "cannot be forgotten." In asking for self-determination India makes no unreasonable demand. She has no need nor no desire to exercise the right to choose her Sovereign. "Since India passed directly under the British Crown," the President of the Congress declared, "we have owned allegiance to the Sovereign of England, we stand unshaken in that allegiance." Nor is India asking, as she is perfectly entitled to ask, for complete Responsible Government on the lines of the Dominions in the administration of all her domestic affairs, *at once*. What she is asking for is that whatever the scheme of reforms the British Government may formulate, must be tested by the principle of self-determination, that is, her people must be given the fullest opportunity and final voice in modifying it in accordance with their present needs and future aspirations. As the President of the Congress declared:

> This representative Congress of the people of India will determine and declare what in its opinion should be the measure of reform which should be introduced into the country. Let the British Government give effect to the principle of Self-Determination in India by accepting the proposals so put forward by the representatives of the people of India. Let the preamble to the Statute which is under preparation incorporate the principle of Self-Determination and provide that the representatives of the people of India have an effective voice in determining the future steps of progress towards complete Responsible Government. This will produce deep contentment and gratitude among the people of India and strengthen their attachment to the British Empire.

Nothing more nor less is what India wants and must have in order that she may fully realise her destiny. And England can only refuse this by stultifying herself in the eyes of the world and by endangering the realisation of all that humanity has suffered and sacrificed to secure.

Notes of the Day.

Poetic Justice!

It goes without saying that Militarist Germany encouraged Bolshevism in Russia, pampered and fed it. It proved a valuable ally to her and dissolved Russia. Though Russia, under the present masters, may have been eager to repudiate foreign debts, it has promptly repaid the debt it owed to Germany. We learn from Reuter that the German revolution was financed by the Russian Bolshevists. Altogether twenty-four million marks have been placed at the disposal of German revolutionaries by Russia. Little did Germany dream when it played with Bolshevism, that it would in its turn fall a victim to it. We have already noted that the Allies are in no mood to tolerate Bolshevism even in Germany. The condition of Russia itself seems to be extremely pitiable and on all hands it is being urged that the Allies should intervene to restore order.

Allies and Bolshevist Russia.

Labour in England, however, seems to be hostile to such an idea, probably thinking that Bolshevism spells economic progress or, more likely, holding that it is for the people of Russia to choose the particular form of Government they would like to live under. But, as events have clearly shown, Bolshevism does not confine itself to Russia. It is rapidly growing into an international danger. The prophets of Bolshevism want to spread the message throughout the world. As a telegram this morning says, the Finnish authorities at Helsingfors have arrested five Russian couriers with Bolshevist literature, meant for Sweden. Such being the case, it is a question how long the Allies can afford merely to look on. We can understand Labour's prejudice against any intervention in the internal affairs of another State. We know also that once a Power gets into another's territory, it is not in a hurry to leave it, but all the same Bolshevism has to be faced in Russia itself and the Allies, it seems, may have to undertake that unwelcome task.

More About Reform Committees.

Public opinion regarding the Reform Committees has been so emphatic in its repudiation, that it will not surprise anyone, that in their concluding stages, the Committees are going to have the assistance of a few gentlemen who are entirely out of touch with the currents of national life. We have protested against their composition, their secrecy and the strange and perfunctory way in which they record the evidence of those who "applied" for it. The Hon. Mr. Sastri himself acknowledged the appropriateness of the epithet "purdah committees," but behind the veil are four additional persons going to be introduced. They are Messrs. A. P. Muddiman, Mian Mahomed Shafi, G. Rainy and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, and when the Reform Committees examine questions affecting the Government of India, they are to work and vote in the Committees. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani is a member of the Secretary of State's Council, and is supposed to be on long leave in India. He is a very estimable gentleman, but he has not been in touch with the people, nor can he be said to be the architect of his own fortune. As a constant recipient of official prefermenta, and an official himself, his presence on the Committee on the Division of Functions, is unsatisfactory. The questions affecting the Government of India, so far as the inquiries of the Committee go, relate partly to the subjects which have to be delegated to the Provincial Governments. Can we, however, hope that a man like Sir Prabhashankar, schooled in official routine, will go out of his way to suggest that there should be a division of functions in the Central Government itself?

Mr. Shafi's Claims.

If we deprecate the nomination of Sir Prabhashankar as an official of rather frozen sympathies, we must condemn the appearance of Mr. Shafi as an anomaly and an affront to public opinion. The Hon. Mr. Shafi has reached his bad eminence through the appreciation of the Punjab officialdom and the personal interest of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He has been a trustworthy voter in the Imperial Legislative Council and never gained an iota of popular support or political confidence in the country. "Saying ditto to Mr. Burke" is the key to political careers of a sort, but that is the beginning and the end of Mr. Shafi's contribution to public life. He has failed, and deservedly, in his attempts to put a spoke in the wheel of the Hindu-Moslem Entente. Never a great student of public questions, he is scarcely the man to be trusted with questions so important and intricate as those in the settlement of which he is asked to assist. Probably the fact that he forsook all associations with national work and that he has chosen to plough a lonely furrow, is his greatest claim for official favour!

A Novel Solution.

The way in which the name of the general public is being dragged into association with memorials to Sir Michael O'Dwyer is as ingenious as it is original. The supporters and promoters of the idea, apparently, do not care to call a public meeting for the purpose of voting a public memorial, but are content with coolly coupling their own project with the name of the public, and inviting the general public to subscribe. The opponents cannot go very far, and no chance is given for dissent to materialise itself or to make itself heard. If the pro-Willingdonites had thought of this expedient, they could, to a certain length, have proceeded by themselves, and claimed a bloodless victory. In the Punjab, however, the "Tribune" has done well in protesting against the presumption of those who would introduce the name of the public without consultation with it. To say that O'Dwyer memorials are for benevolent purposes is absolutely beside the point. With the logic and the good intention of benefiting the public, we shall be landing ourselves in absurdities. If the criterion is simply the public good and if the name of the person sought to be immortalised is really immaterial, even bishops must feel happy at the memory of Guy Fawkes if it is a Cathedral which is proposed to be built in his name! No, the criterion is the actual appreciation of the public, and the "Tribune" has done well in speaking up for the people.

Illicit Opium Traffic.

The disclosures made by the "North China Daily News" regarding the illicit traffic of opium by the Japanese, deserve the earnest and immediate consideration of the Government of India and the British Government. India had to undergo a very large sacrifice when it abandoned its opium trade, but, in the larger interests of humanity, it consented to it. The details furnished by the "North China Daily News", make a very likely story and if the investigations show that in the main they are correct, England will have to speak out its mind to Japan, regardless of the fact that Japan happens to be its Ally. America, also, is not likely to sit quiet, in these circumstances. The relations between America and Japan are none too happy already. Is there no chance of Japan itself being induced to deal with the evil effectively? John Chinaman still gets his opium, but at a heavy and abnormal cost and, while India has lost heavily, Japan is busy making its pile. The first step that the Government of India should take is not to supply opium to Japan at all.

Madras Park Fair.

An Associated Press message says that His Excellency Lord Pentland opened the Madras Park Fair on Tuesday evening. This adds one more instance to the many that are to his Excellency's credit for deliberately going against popular wishes. The Park Fair is an annual fair held in Madras during the Christmas week and large numbers of people are attracted from all parts of the Presidency. Health conditions in Madras this year have been somewhat alarming and so there was a decided opposition to the holding of the Fair. But Lord Pentland would not bend before it. His Excellency, however, has modified his conscience by paying a tribute to the Municipal Corporation—we may parenthetically express a wonder if the non-official members have any credit in the matter—for the energetic measures taken by them to allay popular anxiety. His Lordship is reported to have said, it had not been considered proper "by those who know best to deprive the people of the Presidency town and their friends of the Fair this year." Yet another illustration of the superior knowledge of the bureaucracy to that of the people as to what is best for themselves!

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BOLSHEVIK INVADERS IN ESTHONIA.

SWEDISH CONSUL SEEKS HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 27.

The Swedish Consul at Reval has arrived in Stockholm to ask assistance against the Bolshevik invaders in Esthonia. The Swedish Foreign Minister declared that the Riksdag would never allow a Swedish army to leave Sweden. The Consul is now asking the British legation in Stockholm for assistance.

DEATH OF DR. PAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. Midnight, Dec. 26.

NEW YORK.—The death is announced of Doctor Page, former American Ambassador in England.

[Dr. Walter Hines Page was born in North Carolina, U. S. A., in the year 1855. He took L.L.D. at the John Hopkins University and D.C.L. at Oxford. From 1890 to 1895 he conducted "The Forum" of New York and after this worked as editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "World's Work." In 1913 he was appointed American Ambassador to England. His publications include "The Rebuilding of old Commonwealths."]

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

DEMAND FOR SELF-DETERMINATION.

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PANDIT MALAVIYA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 25.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President of the Congress, arrived here at noon to-day. Despite the resolution of the Reception Committee to receive him informally, a telegram was sent by the Delhi public to the Pandit at Ghaziabad, requesting him to alight from an earlier train as they were not ready to receive him before noon. In response to this telegram the Pandit stayed at Ghaziabad Station, where he was met by Mr. Asaf Ali, who escorted him to Delhi by the noon train. At Ghaziabad the railway carriage by which the Pandit was travelling was decorated with Home Rule flags.

At Delhi station crowds began to collect two hours before the arrival of the train and by the time the train came in thousands got admission into the platform while thousands consented themselves by staying outside. The train conveying the President-elect Steamed in at 1 p.m., and the distinguished visitor was received on benaf the Reception Committee amidst deafening cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Malaviajiki Jai," by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and the Secretaries of the Committee, while the All-India Congress Committee was represented by Mrs. Besant and the two General Secretaries of the Congress.

Soon after the train halted at the Station, inspite of the efforts made by the volunteers to keep the crowd back, a rush was made at the President's carriage and he was accorded a great ovation. It was some time before the President's party was allowed to come outside the station and attempts were made to form a small procession of about four motor cars to take the Pandit to his quarter in the Civil Lines, but the enthusiasm of the crowds was so great that some time lapsed before the Pandit was allowed to take his seat in one of the cars that were in waiting.

The crowd then persisted in taking out a procession and driving the Pandit through the main streets of Delhi. At first they took hold of the car and began to drive it themselves. This the Pandit would not allow, saying all his life he had devoted himself to the service of his Motherland and if they persisted in driving him in the manner proposed, he would get out of the car and walk his way home.

The next attempt of the crowd was not to let the cars pass unless the Pandit agreed to be taken through the principal roads and the Pandit had to make several appeals exporting them to obey the District Magistrate's order before his car was allowed to proceed through at the snail's pace. Thousands of people, who had collected, ran in front of and alongside his car, raining patriotic cries, until the Kashmere Gate was reached, when the car was allowed to proceed straight at the request of the Pandit.

In the car conveying him were seated the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Ramswamy Iyer and Mr. Asaf Ali.

A large number of leading delegates including Mr. Jinnah, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. B. C. Pal, Mr. B. G. Horniman and Sir D. M. Petit arrived this morning.

The All-India Congress Committee meets this afternoon, while the Press Conference meets at 6 p.m., it being understood that the meeting will be strictly private.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 26.

Great enthusiasm prevails in the whole of Delhi over the Congress, which opened at 1 p.m. to-day, in the spacious pandal erected at the Fort end of the Chandni Chowk. From early morning, the Congress grounds were besoiged by thousands of people and in spite of the large force of volunteers great difficulty was experienced in controlling the ever-increasing rush. When after 10, the doors were thrown open and delegates and visitors admitted, the pandal was packed to overflowing in the short space of time. The exact number of delegates is not yet known; but the Congress authorities had to stop all visitors' tickets early morning. The rush for delegates' tickets, however, was no less great. The largest number of delegates is from Delhi; the United Provinces and Bombay and other provinces also being fairly fully represented. Disappointment over the abandonment of the Presidential procession, acute as it was, was partly eased by the heart-stirring procession, which Pandit Madan Mohan was given from the Congress entrance to the dais. Two amateur Indian bands of students struck up the notes of welcome, which roused enthusiasm among the audience—about 15,000 strong. A long procession was formed and amidst cries of *Bande Mataram* and to the accompaniment of triumphal music from the bands, the procession marched to the pandal in regular order. In the front were various units of volunteers, including the Bombay Home Rule Volunteers, whose *esprit de corps* and splendid discipline have been the admiration of the people here. The rear of the procession was brought up by the members of the All-India Congress Committee. Prominent among them were Mrs. Besant, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Messrs. Chakrabatty, Horniman, Jamnadas, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the Hon. Sir Dinshah Petit, Mrs. Naidu, the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Dass, the Hon. Mr. Shinivas Sastri, Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar and others. The procession was very impressive, and is regarded as right royal, which Princes might well envy. Enthusiasm has been at its highest pitch, and it is evident people are very anxious about the status of India and the principle of Self-Determination. The proceedings commenced with the singing of *Bande Mataram*, after which Mr. C. P. Ramasamy Iyer read several telegrams from among others the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Dr. Tejbahadur Sapru, Mr. H. S. Polak (London), the Hon. Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Mr. G. A. Natesan and messages from the Hon. Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar and Mahatma Gandhi.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in an Urdu speech, the major portion of which was devoted to the examination and criticism of the Reforms. The speech was frequently cheered and applauded, notably his appeal for the extension of the principle of Self-determination to India. By permission of the Congress the latter portion of Hakim Ajmal Khan's address was read out by Mr. Ahuab of Aligarh (which is published elsewhere).

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Besant in proposing the election of the Pandit, said that the huge gathering was the answer of the Congress, the answer of Delhi to the insult offered by the Government in refusing to allow them to welcome him. (Shame, shame.)—There was no such forbiddal before by any Government and they were, therefore, there to give him a tenfold welcome and the welcome they gave. India's choice was all the warmer because he was not allowed to be given an ordinary welcome. The Pandit represented there the symbol of Indian unity among the diversities of opinion. It was not right, it was not for the good of the country, if they repeated parrot-like certain catchwords without thinking for themselves. There were differences of opinion in the Congress, there was not one school of thought, one cast of opinion, nor one philosophy, but amidst all the diversities and differences of opinion they represented a nation (cheers), they represented the people of India. (Hear. hear.) The Pandit was in name a moderate, but at the time of the last Congress was a great uniting force. She asked them to elect him with a harmonious voice, though notes were varied a harmonious chord with harmonious notes, added to the richness of their voice.

After adverting to the "Pioneer's" comments she declared amidst cheers India came at moment of peril to assist the Empire though she knew she would be despised in the hour of victory. If they were united they shall not be defeated. They had their cavalry, their artillery, their infantry in the Congress, but all would join into one mighty army of freedom (cheers), and they welcomed their chosen President as the leader of that united army. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Fazul Haque (Bengal) seconding the proposition, said Pandit Madan Mohan had won an honoured place in the hearts of the people by his devoted services in the cause of Motherland. The Pandit did not believe in deserting the national flag at critical moments, but he believed in fidelity to the Congress and not desertion. (Cheers.) He asked them to elect him unanimously.

Pandit Motilal Nehru supporting, spoke in Hindi.

Mr. Chakerbatty (Bengal) gave several reasons why they should elect him unanimously.

Messrs. Shastri, Jinnah, Khaparde, Dunichand, all supported the Pandit's election.

Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda (Assam) referring to Sir George Lowndes' taunt in the Imperial Council, said whatever the Imperial Council might say of the Pandit's leadership this larger Council, this assembly of people would give their verdict that the Pandit was their true leader.

Rai Sahib Provy Lal (Delhi) supporting the Pandit's election, welcomed him heartily on behalf of the Delhi citizens.

Hakim Ajmal Khan then put the proposition to the vote which was carried unanimously amidst loud acclamation.

Pandit Malaviya was then given a splendid ovation. He first addressed the Congress in Hindi speaking extempore for the benefit of the non-English knowing portions of the audience. Then read his address in English.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

He said:

Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

As has often been said, the presidentship of the Congress is the highest honour which the people of this country can bestow upon any one. It is doubly so when it is conferred a second time. This honour is enhanced in the present instance by the fact that you have been pleased to call upon me to guide the deliberations of our great National Assembly at a time when momentous events, which affect India as well as the rest of the civilised world, are taking place and when questions of the most far-reaching importance, which have a direct and immediate bearing on our future, are to be considered by the Congress. I am most deeply grateful to you for this signal mark of your confidence in me. I am also grateful to my esteemed friend Mr. Vijiaraghava Acharier, whom I so much miss in the Imperial Legislative Council, where his unyielding independence and incisive logic made him a source of great strength to the people's cause and his partiality for an old friend led him to think that my election would serve that cause better at this particular juncture. I sincerely wish I could feel that I deserved all this honour and confidence. I pray to God that with your generous help I may prove not unworthy of it and that our deliberations may be such as will redound to our credit and the honour and advancement of our country.

DAWN OF PEACE.

The importance of this session of the Congress does not need to be emphasized. We meet to-day in this ancient Capital of the Indian Empire, hoary with all its historic traditions and associations. It irresistibly brings to our minds a crowd of thoughts, happy and the reverse, of the glories and the vicissitudes which our ancient land has known. The impulse to dwell upon them is strong, but I will not do so at this place. I will dwell here rather upon the living present. We are meeting at a time when the civilised world is celebrating the happy end of the greatest and bloodiest war known to history. That end was announced in a memorable utterance by the distinguished Premier of England while addressing the people of Britain. He said "You are entitled to rejoice, people of Britain, that the Allies, the Dominions and India have won a glorious victory. It is the most wonderful victory for liberty in the history of the world." You, too my countrymen, are entitled to rejoice, as you have actually been rejoicing that this great victory has been won you are also entitled to feel justly proud that our country has played a double part in this great war and made a magnificent contribution to its glorious end. As his Excellency the Viceroy very well said the other day, she was early in the field helping to stem the rush of Teutonic hordes and she has been in at the end and her troops largely contributed to the staggering blow in Palestine, which first caused our foe to totter to his fall. India had many grievances against England when the war broke out, but she had not lost faith in the Briton's love of justice and liberty. And the moment the message of His Majesty the King of England and Emperor of India was received announcing that he had been compelled to draw the sword in defence of liberty and of treaty rights and obligations, India loyally put aside her grievances, buried her differences and her princes and people readily identified themselves with the cause which England had taken up, because it was the cause of righteousness and liberty. Both our national traditions and our national aspiration predisposed us to that attitude. In days long past, the memory of which is still cherished, our ancestors had waged the greatest war recorded in our history—the Mahabharat—and sacrificed the entire manhood of the nation to establish the triumph of righteousness and for thirty years we had been carrying on a constitutional struggle to obtain some measures of power to administer our own affairs. Consequently all classes and communities of our people enthusiastically united in giving an assurance of unswerving loyalty and unflinching support to His Majesty the King-Emperor in the prosecution of the war to a successful end. The ruling princes and the people of India made what His Majesty was pleased lovingly to describe in his gracious message of September 14, 1914, as "prodigal" offers of their lives and treasure in the cause of the realm. Let us thank God that our deeds have been as good as our word. We have helped to the full extent of the demand made upon us and more in men money and material. Both our honoured ruling princes and our peasants have contributed their quota of personal service to the war and both have made money contributions in numerous instances beyond their means. From the day His Majesty's message was received, India urged with one voice that her valiant soldiers should be sent to France to be in the forefront of the conflict.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

Our late Viceroy Lord Hardinge, who trusted the Indians and who was trusted of them, appreciated our proposal and with the foresight and courage that distinguished him he despatched Indian troops to France. Both India and the Allies owe him gratitude for this act of statesmanship. Our troops saved the situation in France in 1914 and covered themselves with glory. The full value of the contributions of the princes and people of India in money and resources remains to be calculated. But we know that it amounts to over two hundred millions or three hundred crores. As regards our contributions in men the Secretary of State for India stated the other day in Parliament that 1,1,61,789 Indians had been recruited since the war began and 1,215,338 men had been sent overseas from India and that of those 101,439 had become casualties. These are contributions of which we have every reason to be proud More proud are we of the fact that throughout all these four years of trial and tribulation, in the face of the extreme suffering which the war inflicted upon our people and even when the sky seemed to be much overcast, India remained unshaken equally in her loyalty to the King-Emperor and in her resolve to do her utmost to help the Empire till the end.

INDIAN MAHOMEDAN'S LOYAL STAND

This is particularly noteworthy in the case of our Musalman brethren. Every one knows how deep are their religious sentiments towards Turkey and how profound their concern in everything that affects her. When, therefore, unfortunately Turkey was persuaded by the Central Powers to join them against our King-Emperor and his Allies, the feelings of our Mahomedan brethren were put to the sorest test. No thoughtful Mahomedan could be indifferent to the fate which might overtake Turkey. But it must to-day be a source of the sincerest satisfaction to every Indian Mahomedan who loves his country and community that the community did not at any time allow its religious sentiments to overpower its sense of duty to the King and to the Motherland and that it remained firm in its support of the cause of the Empire. This is a fact of great moment in the history of our country. It is a matter for sincere thankfulness and congratulations to all our fellow subjects and ourselves.

Before we proceed further let me ask you men and women of all faiths whom it is my privilege at this moment to address and who worship our one common God under different names and in diverse ways, to join in offering him our humble and profound thanks that the war has come to a happy end and in praying it may prove to be the precursor of a lasting just and universal peace. Let me, next, on your behalf and on mine offer our loyal greetings and dutiful congratulations to his Majesty the King-Emperor on the happy termination of the war. It gives us Indians particular satisfaction to think that while the despotic monarchs of other lands have disappeared our noble King-Emperor exercising his beneficent power in consonance with the constitution of the country and the will of his peoples, sits even more firm in the affections of the people than before. We also offer our cordial congratulations to our fellow subjects of the United Kingdom and their sturdy children in the Dominions overseas on the glorious result of their efforts and sacrifices in the cause of liberty and right. If England had not joined the war and thrown her whole strength and resources into fight like Belgium, France would long ago have been compelled to give up the fight and Germany's ambitions would have been realized. Great have been the sacrifices England has made, but greater, therefore, is the glory she has won.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCE AND AMERICA.

I am sure you also wish to offer your cordial congratulations to the noble people of France, who have won imperishable glory by sustaining the most splendid fight against tremendous odds in defence of their great land of liberty, equality and fraternity. We watched their struggle with the deepest sympathy and with the sincerest admirations and it is a matter of particular pride and gratification to us to think that our Indian Expeditionary Force was able to reach France in the nick of time to be of help to them and to save the cause both of the Allies and of civilization in the fearful struggle of 1914-15.

Lastly we must offer our thanks and congratulations to the great people of America whose unselfish entry into the war, involving all the tremendous sacrifice of men and money it did, was the finest tribute to the righteous character of the war which the Allies had been waging and was the greatest contribution to the cause of liberty and justice. Humanity owes a deep debt of gratitude to America for the decisive part which she had played under the wise and firm guidance of its noble President in the overthrow of German militarism. Adopting the words of the President "We must all thank God with the deepest gratitude that the Americans came into the lines of battle just at the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep off the fateful struggle." It is our privilege and our pride to send our congratulations to the people of these great nations, because our soldiers fought on the same side with them on the battle-fields of France and Flanders and thereby established between them and us a comradeship in a righteous cause, which we fervently hope will be the basis of lasting friendship between us.

HAND OF PROVIDENCE IN THE WAR.

Ladies and gentlemen, to my mind the hand of providence is clearly discernible both in the development of this war and its termination. The world, and particularly the European world, needed a correction and a change. It had been too much given up to materialism and had been too much estranged from spiritual consideration. It had flouted the principle that righteousness exalteth a nation. In spite of the vaunted civilization of Europe some of its nations have been living in a state of international anarchy and their relations to one another and to the outer world have turned upon force. They have been dominated by an overpowering passion for wealth and power and in their mad pursuit of it have trampled upon the rights and liberties of weaker states and people. Spain, Austria and France each sought the mastery of Europe in the past. Germany attempted it now. England has not since the fifteenth century attacked the independence of any European State, but has befriended them when they have been threatened by their more powerful neighbours. But she too has followed a different policy in Asia and Africa. During the last half century only she has waged wars to annex Egypt, the Soudan, the South African republics and Burma, besides several other minor wars. There have been contentions between France and Germany for the control of Morocco, between Russia and Austria for the control of the Balkans, between Germany, and the other Powers for the control of Turkey. These great rivalries among them have led them live in constant fear of war and ever keep themselves prepared for it. The earth has been groaning under the burden of big battalions and armaments. There have been treaties and alliances, but they were entered into keep up the balance of power among them.

WORSHIP OF FORCE.

The determining factor in international relations has been force. Any nation which wished to attack another could do so with impunity if it made itself superior to that other in brute force. England had by a long course of events gained the highest position and power among the nations of Europe. She naturally wanted to maintain it at all costs. Her younger sister Germany became jealous of her and was fired with the ambition to outshine her. For decades past she pursued a systematic policy of national development—military, naval, industrial, economic—with the oject of striking a blow for world-power. She converted a whole nation into a wonderfully well organized disciplined and equipped army. It is difficult to imagine how any nation can prepare itself better to carry everything before it by force than did Germany. She wantonly broke the peace of the world when she thought it was most advantageous for her to do so. Her force was strengthened by the forces of her stubborn allies. On the otherside, were arrayed the forces of the Allies, English, French, Russian, Italian, the people of the Dominions and of India. It is difficult to imagine a stronger array of forces on either side than there actually was in this war. If diplomacy had not led Russia to fail the Allies, they might probably have succeeded earlier. But the purpose of the war would not have been served in that way. The war, therefore, went on its grim horror. A few months before the termination of hostilities it seemed as if the Germans were going to succeed. The hearts of France and England and the rest of the Allied world trembled with fear that in spite of all the combined effort of the Allies and all the sacrifices which they had undergone for four years, the Germans were going to succeed in their wicked ambition. But they were not to succeed, because they were in the wrong. Providence had decreed that the Allies would succeed because they were in the right. But Providence did not yet bless their efforts, for they had still to learn that the laws of *karma* are inexorable, that—

"Our acts our angels are for good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still".

Many of the Allies also had too often in the past acted on the evil principle that "might is right" and not all of them perhaps were yet prepared to act in their dealings with all nations and peoples on the principle that "right is might". At the special service of penitence and humble prayer held on the third anniversary of the war the high-souled Lord Bishop of Calcutta dwelt upon the fact that time and again the Allies had been held back from victory by circumstances which were not or could not be expected. And his lordship said "What was God saying all this while to our nation and

THE HON. PANDIT MADANMOHAN MALAVIYA.

President of the 33rd Session of the Indian National Congress, held at Delhi.

HAZIQ-UL-MULK HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 33rd Session of the Indian National Congress

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 7.)

empire? You must change before I can give you victory. "You must change" is addressed to the nation as a whole and to all the individuals of it. The United States of America joined with us and their adhesion makes the continuation of the war certain. Thus our nation is granted another chance to change itself. The same divine demand is reiterated. You must change before I can give you victory. It was the evident purpose of Providence that the powerful nations of the world should undergo a moral re-birth and not only that this war should re-establish the principle that "right is might but that international anarchy should be ended and the warring nations of the world should agree to establish a moral order and a permanent arrangement among them to ensure just and fair dealings with one another and the rest of the human family in the future. For the accomplishment of this purpose it was necessary that the war should not end until America joined it and until the nations agreed to the peac proposals which were to be the basis of of this order. It was therefore only when they had so agreed that Providence enabled America to come in at the critical moment to help the Allies and to turn the scale against Germany. This is not a matter of mere inference and argument. President Wilson has distinctly said that America did not come into the war merely to win it. As he put it, she came in to be "instrumental in establishing peace secure against the violence of irresponsible monarchs and the ambitions of military coteries and to make ready for a new order for new foundations of justice and fair dealing." "We are about to give order and organization" said the great American, who has evidently been appointed by God to be the master-mason in building his new temple of international justice. "We are about to give order and organization to the peace not only for ourselves but for other peoples of the world as well as far as they will suffer us to serve them. It is international justice we seek not domestic safety." He had outlined the bases of peace. The Allied Governments had accepted his proposals at once the Central Powers when they could not help doing it and he is now at the conference at Paris to help in the settlement of peace. As he recently said peace settlements which are now to be agreed upon are of transcendant importance to us and to the rest of the world. The gallant men of our forces on land and sea have consciously fought for the ideals of their country. I have sought to express these ideals and they have been accepted by statesmen as the substance of their own thought and purpose. As the associated Governments have accepted them I owe it to them to see to it so far as in me lies that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them and no possible effort omitted to realize them. It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offered their lives and blood to obtain. The ideals of American now what are the ideals that America has fought for." President Wilson stated them in the clearest terms in his memorable address to the Congress on the 9th of January last. It is necessary to recall recall them to mind. He said "The way of conquest and aggrandisement and secret understanding is past. We entered the war in consequence of the violations of right which touched us to the quick and made our life impossible unless they were corrected and we would be secure against their recurrence. We therefore demand that the world should be made safe and fit to live in. All peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest. Therefore the programme of the world's peace is our programme."

He then enumerated his now famous fourteen points. Briefly these were (1) open convenants or peace openly arrived at without any secret diplomacy. (2) The freedom of the seas subject to certain international conditions. (3) Removal of all economic barriers and equality of trade conditions among all peoples consenting to the peace and associating for its maintenance. (4) National armaments to be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety. (5) Free openminded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based on th strict observance of the principle that in determining such questions the sovereignity and interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight also the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined. (6) The evacuation of all Russian territory and the securing to her of unhampered and unembarassed opportunity for independent determination of her own political development and national policy. (7) Evacuation of Belgium and the complete restoration of her sovereignty. (8) Evacuation of the occupied French territories and restoration of Alsace Lorraine. (9) Readjustment of the frontiers of Italy along clearl recognizable lines of nationality. (10) Securing to Austria-Hungary opportunities for autonomous development. (11) Settlement of the disputes of the Balkan States by mutual agreement and international guarantees of their political and economic independence and territorial integrity. (12) Securing sovereignty to Turkey over the Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire, but assuring security of life and autonomous development to other nationalities now under Turkish rule.

(13) The creation of an independent Polish state with international guarantees of political and economic independence and territorial integrity, and.

(14) the formation of a general association of nations under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity for great and small states alike.

President Wilson concluded his message to the Congress with the following summary of the ideals of America: "An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another. Unless this principle be made its foundation, no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, and in vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives and honour and everything they possess. The moral climax of this culminating war for human liberty has come and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

These noble sentiments are worthy of the great people of America and I am sure they have filled all lovers of right and liberty with gratitude and the hope of a better world. There have been attempts made before this to have international disputes settled by arbitration. There have been organisations made for preventing wars and preserving peace among nations. But never before in the known history of the world has there been such a great attempt at establishing new foundations of justice and fair dealings among the nations of the earth and at forming a world wide organisation to carry out the scheme. The great war was needed to bring this about. The fact that three such liberty loving nations as Great Britain, France and America are united in purpose to give effect to these proposals and that Germany, Russia and all the other nations concerned have accepted them is a matter for most sincere thanksgiving and congratulation. If the proposals are carried out, as we must all hope, and pray they will be, they will go far to establish a reign of righteousness among nations and usher a new era of peace on earth and goodwill among men. If this comes about, the enormous sacrifices of life and treasure which the war has entailed will have been made to good purpose. I am sure, my countrymen, that you who are the inheritors of great spiritual civilisations most heartily and reverently welcome these proposals and that you will be willing to undergo any sacrifices to give them your cordial support. I would suggest that as representatives of one-fifth of the human race and of this great and ancient land we should send to the gentlemen who are engaged in this holy task at Paris our respectful good wishes and our fervent prayers for the success of their noble undertaking. I venture to suggest that we may also convey to them an humble expression of our willingness to contribute whatever lies in our power to the success of the scheme. We may assure them that thousands of our young men will gladly and gratefully enrol as soldiers of God in any international organisation that may be formed to support the proposed league of nations.

INDIA AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

You will remember, ladies and gentlemen, that when speaking of our contributions to the war Mr. Lloyd George had promised that India's necessities would not be forgotten when the Peace Conference was reached. We are thankful to him and to the British Cabinet generally for having recognised the justice of India's claim to be represented at the Conference. We are also thankful that the Government have appointed an Indian, our distinguished countryman, Sir S. P. Sinha, to represent her at the Conference. But he has been appointed by the Government of India without any reference to the public. As he has been so appointed, presumably he will represent at the Conference views which are in consonance with the the views of the Government. It may be that those views will be in agreement with the views of the Indian public or it may not be so. We do not know what are the conditions under which Sir S. P. Sinha has been appointed or what instructions the Government of India have given him. Unfortunately the Government of India are not yet responsible to the Indian public and as matters stand there often is a great divergence of views between them and the public of India. This being so one may be allowed to say without any reflect on against my friend Sir S. P. Sinha whose firm and statesmanlike advocacy of India's claim has been of inestimable value in these difficult times; that it would have been more in consonance with the spirit and aim of the Conference and also in keeping with the proposals of constitutional reform which contemplate the appointment of Ministers from among the elected members of the Councils, if the Government had seen their way to ask the Congress and Muslim League, which they knew were going to meet here this week, or the elected members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils to recommend an Indian or Indians for appointment by the Government as India's representatives at the Conference. In view of the fact that Canada is going to have as many as six representatives it need not have been apprehended that a request that India should be allowed to have more than one representative would be regarded as unreasonable. There is a widespread opinion in the country that something like this should have been done. This view is not urged because of any delusion that the proposal for constitutional reform relating to India will be discussed at the Peace Conference. I suppose everyone understands that they will be discussed in the British Parliament. But it is urged because of the belief that the principles and even some of the concrete proposals which will be discussed and settled at the Peace Conference will have a great direct bearing on the interests of our country. This cannot be disputed. If it were not so there would have been little meaning in appointing an Indian to represent "India's necessities" at the Peace Conference. I am glad that His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bikaner will be there to represent the views of the Indian States and Ruling Princes whose steadfast loyalty to and support of the King Emperor during this war has been of ten times greater value than their liberal contributions in men and money alone. But it will remain a matter for regret that British India will not be represented at this great Conference by a person appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the elected representatives of the people.

INDIA'S RIDICULOUS POSITION.

India occupies at present an anomalous and unhappy position. The people of India—Hindus, Musalmans, Parsis and Christians are the inheritors of great and ancient civilizations. About 150 years ago the whole of India was under the rule of Indians. At that time she was passing through one of those periods of decay and internal disorder which are not unknown in the history of other nations. By an extraordinary combination of circumstances, which had their origin in the conditions then prevailing, India came to be placed under the rule of a people living 6,000 miles beyond the seas and strangers to Indians in race, religion and civilization. As has after been said India was never conquered by the English in the literal sense of the term. The English became the Paramount Power in India by series of events carried on by the help of Indian soldiers and Indian Allies. The people supported them and welcomed them, because they promoted order and peace and introduced justice and good administration. In the early days of British rule in India English statesmen regarded it as of a temporary character. They clearly said that it was their duty to so administer India as to help her to take up her own Government and to administer it in her own fashion. But,, as time rolled on and vested interests grew up and became strong, a contrary spirit came to dominate British policy in India. The administration came to be conducted less and less in a manner conductive to the development of the people as a nation and more and more so as to perpetuate their subjection. Indians noted it and protested against it. Many large-hearted Englishmen deplored it. Foreign critics also noted the fact. An eminent Frenchman M. Challey wrote in his book published a few years ago: "Had England taken as a motto India for the Indians, had she continued following the idea of Elphinstone and Malcolm to consider her rule as temporary, she might without inconsistency grant to the national party gradual and increasing concessions which in time would give entire autonomy to the Indians but that is not now her aim."

SIMPLE RIGHT AND JUSTICE.

For half a century and more Indians and liberal-minded Englishmen had been urging England to adopt the policy of India for the Indians, to Indianise the administration and to give power and opportunity to Indians to administer their own affairs. Thirty years before the war the Indian National Congress came into existence, and it had ever since its birth urged that a fair measure of self-government should be given to the people. The Scheme of Reform which the Congress put forward in 1886 was calculated to secure them such power, but they have not got it till now. We had specially stated that self-government on Colonial lines was our goal. I draw attention to these facts so that it may be remembered that we had been pressing for a recognition of our right to self-government long before the war. It is not the war, its events and its result that have led us to ask for self-government for the first time. Even if the war did not come, our claim to it should have been granted long ago as a mere matter of right and simple justice. The war no doubt came to help us. The contributions which we were able to make brought about a happy change in the angle of vision of English statesmen. In December 1916 our two great national institutions the Congress and the Muslim League, that is to say the representatives of thinking India jointly put forward a well considered moderate scheme of reform which would have given to the people a substantial measure of self-government. It is an open secret now that the response which the Government of India suggested to this demand was so poor and inadequate that Mr. Austen Chamberlain returned the proposals and suggested the preparation of a more liberal measure which would give some responsibility to the people. In the meantime agitation in support of the Congress-League Scheme was growing. The Executive Governments in India—Imperial and Provincial, were generally strongly opposed to the proposals. Many of them showed this opposition by trying to suppress the agitation by orders of internment under the Defence of India Act and in other ways and created much unnecessary tension in public feeling. On the other hand, besides the Indians there were English men English women who urged that the promise of self-government should not be delayed. That high-sculed Englishman, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta said in the course of the service, to which reference has been made before, "We must now look at our paramount position in the light of our new war ideals. The British rule in India must aim at giving India opportunities of self-development according to the natural bent of its peoples. With this in view the first object of its rulers must be to train Indians in self-government. If we turn away from any such application of our principles to this country it is but hypocrisy to come before God with the plea that our cause is the cause of liberty."

CAUTIOUS AND COLD ANNOUNCEMENT.

The situation rendered an early announcement of the intentions of Government necessary. It was in this state of affairs that the Secretary of State for India made the now famous declaration of the 20th August 1917, in which he definitely stated that the general development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire was the policy of his Majesty's Government, and that they had decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible. It was a momentous utterance, but it was unnecessarily cautious and cold. We did not like all the qualifying conditions with which it was weighted but we looked at it as a whole. It promised that substantial steps in the direction of the goal of responsible government in India would be taken as soon as possible and that his Majesty's Government had decided that accepting the Viceroy's invitation the Secretary of State should shortly visit India to consider what those steps should be and to receive suggestions of representative bodies and others regarding them. It also promised that ample opportunity would be afforded for public discussion of the proposals which would be submitted in due course to Parliament. We, therefore, welcomed the announcement and were grateful for it, though dissatisfied with its many qualifying conditions. In the circumstances then existing, we accepted it with hope and gratitude. Mr. Montagu came to India with a deputation of distinguished men, taking the announcement of the 20th August as laying down the terms of their reference. He and Lord Chelmsford elaborated proposals as to the first substantial steps which should be taken to give effect to the policy enunciated in it. The limitations of the announcement naturally had their effect in determining the nature and extent of their proposals. These proposals have now been before the public for several months. They have been variously criticised by various bodies. On the first publication of the proposals while some of our prominent public men gave them a cordial welcome, others condemned them as unsatisfactory and disappointing. Some urged their total rejection. The Congress-League Scheme, which had been put forward with the unanimous support of the public men of the country, was calculated to transfer control to the representatives of the people both in the Provincial Governments and subject to certain reservations in the Government of India. The official scheme proposed a limited measure of control in the Provincial Governments and absolutely none over the Imperial Government. The official proposals thus fell very short of the Congress-League Scheme. They were, therefore, generally regarded as inadequate. It was clear that while acknowledging that the proposals constituted an advance on existing conditions, in certain directions the bulk of public opinion in India was not satisfied with the Scheme as it stood. Almost every body, who was any body, wanted more or less important modifications and improvements in the Scheme, but the Scheme proposed the introduction of a certain measure of responsible government in the Provincial Governments and was in this respect more in conformity with the announcement of the 20th August than the Congress-League Scheme and many of us urged that the official proposals should be accepted subject to the necessary modifications and improvements. This view found general acceptance in the country. When the Special Congress met at Bombay, it was apprehended in some quarters that the opinions of those who were in favour of insisting upon the acceptance of the Congress-League scheme and the rejection of the official proposals might prevail at the Congress. But the proceedings of the Congress lent no support to these apprehensions. While the Congress made its acknowledgments to Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford for the earnest attempt to inaugurate a system of Responsible Government in India, it made it clear that it regarded the proposals as they stood as unsatisfactory and disappointing. At the time it recognized that the official scheme was more in consonance with the Announcement of August 20th, and it therefore decided to accept that scheme in its outline and to urge modifications and improvements consistent with the outline which in its opinion were absolutely necessary to make it a substantial first step towards Responsible Government in India—that is both in the central and provincial governments. The All-India Moslem League also adopted the same view. Three months after a conference organized by those of our prominent public men who had more cordially welcomed the proposals of reform than the great bulk of the public met at Bombay. They too agreed with the Congress and the League in asking for certain essential modifications and improvements in the scheme.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

It has thus become as clear as noonday light that enlightened Indian public opinion is unanimous in urging that the principle of Responsible Government should be introduced in the Government of India simultaneously with a similar reform in the provinces and that there should be a division of functions in the Central Government into Reserved and Transferred as a part of the first instalment of reform. It is unanimous in urging fiscal freedom for India. It is practically unanimous in urging that half the number of the members of the Council of State should be elected. It is unanimous in urging that Indians should constitute one-half of the Executive Government of India. It is unanimous in requiring that the elective majority should be four-fifths and that the Reserved List should be as small and the Transferred List as large as possible. It is unanimous in asking that ministers should be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the members of the Executive Council. It is unanimous in asking for a complete separation of judicial from executive functions. It is unanimous in urging that 50 per cent. of the posts in the Indian Civil Service and to start with 25 per cent. of the commissions in the Army should be secured to Indians and that adequate provision for training them should be made in the country itself. It is unanimous in urging that the ordinary constitutional rights such as freedom of the press and public meetings and open judicial trial should be safeguarded, though there is a difference of opinion about the methods suggested to secure the end. I have not attempted exhaustive enumeration. My object here is to show that there is, notwithstanding differences, regarding unimportant matters and notwithstanding all that we hear of divisions and parties, there is practical unanimity in the country about the most essential changes and improvements which are needed in the proposals of reform. I will not anticipate your decisions. It is for you to decide whether in view of the events which have taken place since the Congress met, you will reconsider any or all of the matters which were considered by the Special Congress or whether you will let its decisions stand as they are. Considering how grave and momentous are the issues involved, I would reconsider them and welcome any suggestions which would improve them. Since the Congress met, events have taken place which would obviously justify such a course. As a mere illustration I draw attention to one. In the resolution relating to the Provincial Government; while holding that the people are ripe for the introduction of full provincial autonomy, the Congress said it was yet prepared with a view to facilitating the passage of reforms to leave the departments of law, police and justice (prisons excepted) in the hands of the Executive Government for a period of six years. Since this resolution was passed the Functions Committee as well as the Franchise Committeee has already visited several provinces, and in two of the major provinces it has been urged that full provincial autonomy should be granted there at once, namely the United Provinces and Bombay, in the former by the Provincial Congress Committee and in the latter by the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council among whom are such esteemed gentlemen of known moderate views as the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh. We may assume that Bengal and Madras also will demand full provincial autonomy. In view of these facts, the resolutions of the Congress on the subject may well be reconsidered.

INDIA AND THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

But by far the most important event which has taken place since the Congress met is the happy termination of the war. In concluding their report on Indian constitutional reforms Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford said: "If anything could enhance the sense of responsibility under which our recommendations are made in a matter fraught with consequences so immense, it would be the knowledge that even as we bring our report to an end far greater issues still hang in the balance upon the battle-fields of France. It is there and not in Delhi, or Whitehall that the ultimate decision of India's future will be taken." Happily for India and the rest of the civilised world that decision has now been taken. It was announced in the memorable utterances of the Premier, referred to before, in which he said: "You are entitled to rejoice, people of Britain, that the Allies, Dominions and India have won a glorious victory. It is the most wonderful victory for liberty in the history of the world." How does this great event affect our position? How far is India going to share the fruits of the glorious victory to which it has been her privilege to contribute? It is highly encouraging in this connection to remember how generous has been the appreciation expressed by the distinguished Premier and other statesmen of Great Britain of the services of India to the war. Let me recall a few of their utterances. Speaking in September, 1914, Mr. Asquith the then Prime Minister of England, said: "We welcome with appreciation and affection, India's proferred aid in the Empire which knows no distinction of race or class where all alike are subjects of the King-Emperor and are joint and equal custodians of her common interests and fortunes." We hail with profound and heart-felt gratitude their association side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the Home and Dominion troops under a flag which is a symbol to all of the unity that the world in arms cannot dissever or dissolve. Mr. Bonar Law said: "I do not think we fully realize how much these Indians who have fought and died by the side of our soldiers have helped us through these long months." Speaking on the 9th of September Lord Haldane, the then Lord Chancellor of England said "Indian soldiers are fighting for the liberty of humanity's great cause. Hence, things cannot be left as they are." Speaking in February, 1917 in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George said: "The contributions of the Dominions and of India has been splendid. The assistance they have given us in the most trying hours of this campaign has been incalculable in its value." In the introduction to Col. Merewethers "Indian Corps in France" Lord Curzon said: "The book describes the manner in which the force and the drafts and reinforcements by which it was followed comported themselves in the fearful struggle of 1914-15. That the Indian Expeditionary Force arrived in the nick of time, that it helped to save the cause both of the Allies and of civilisation after the sanguinary tumult of the opening weeks of the war has been openly acknowledged by the highest in the land from the Sovereign downwards. I recall that it was emphatically stated to me by Lord French himself. The nature and value of that service can never be forgotten." Speaking again in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George said "And then there is India. How bravely how loyally she has supported the British armies. The memory of the powerful aid which she willingly accorded in the hour of our trouble will not be forgotten after the war is over and when the affairs of India come up for examination and for action." Speaking on the 8th November last Mr. Lloyd George said: "These young nations the Dominions fought bravely and contributed greatly and won their place at the Council table. What is true of them is equally true of the great empire of India which helped us materially to win these brilliant victories which were the beginning of the disintegration of our foes. India's necessities must not be forgotten when the peace conference is reached." We have had four years of great brotherhood. Let it not end there.

A PROCESSION OF FREE NATIONS.

I am sure we all feel most deeply grateful to these our English fellow-subjects for their generous appreciation of our contributions to the war. The question now is to what extent is India going to benefit by the principles for which she gave her lives and treasure, namely, the principles of justice and liberty of the right of every nation to live an unmolested life of freedom and to grow according to its own God-given nature to manage its own affairs and to mould its own destiny. The principles for which Great Britain and the Allies fought, have now been embodied in the peace proposals of President Wilson to which I have referred before. These principles have been adopted with the hearty concurrence and support of Great Britain. Indeed the credit for adopting them is in one sense greater in the case of Britain and France than in the case of America; for Britain and France had borne the brunt of the war for four years and by their unconquerable courage and heroic sacrifices made it possible for themselves and the Allies to achieve final victory. Besides their sufferings and sacrifices had also been incomparably greater than those of America and their feelings far more deeply injured. It was the more praiseworthy of them therefore that they readily agreed to the peace proposals which ran counter in some instances to the decisions which they had themselves previously arrived at. Now the principle that runs through the peace proposals is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another. Each nation is to be given freedom to determine its own affairs and to mould its own destinies. Russia is to have an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for independent determination of her own political development and national policy. Austria-Hungary is to be accorded the opportunity of autonomous development. International guarantees of political and economic independence and territorial integrity are to be secured to the Balkan States and to the independent Polish States which are to be created. Nationalities other than Turkish now under Turkish rule are to be assured security of life and autonomous development. In the adjustment of colonial claims the principle to be followed is that in determining such questions the sovereignty and interests of the population concerned are to have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined. How far are these principles of autonomy and self-determination to be applied to India—that is the question for consideration. We are happy to find that the Governments of Britain and France have already decided to give effect to these proposals in the case of Syria and Mesopotamia. This has strengthened our hope that they will be extended to India also.

VERDICT OF CENTURIES.

We, standing in this ancient capital of India, both of the Hindu and Mahomedan period, it fills my countrymen and countrywomen with inexpressible sorrow and shame to think that we, the descendants of Hindus who ruled for four thousand years in this extensive empire and the descendants of Musalmans who ruled here for several hundred years should have so far fallen from our ancient state, that we should have to argue our capacity for even a limited measure of autonomy and self-rule. But there is so much ignorance among those who have got a determining voice in the affairs of our country at present, that if I but had the time I would tell them something of the capacity of our peoples (Hindus and Musalmans) till the advent of British rule in India. I may refer those who care to know it to the papers published at pages 581 to 624 in Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's book on "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India." I will content myself with saying that one-third of India comprising a population of nearly 60 millions is still under Indian rule and that the administration of many of the Indian States compares very favourably with that of British India. Has the fact of our being under British rule for 150 years rendered us less fit for self-rule than our fellow subjects in our Indian States are? Are a people who can produce a scientist like Sir J. C. Bose, a poet like Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore, lawyers like Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar and Sir Rash Behari Ghosh, administrators like Sir T. Madhava Row and Sir Salaar Jung, judges of the high court like Syed Mahmood and Telang, and patriots and public men like Dadabhoy Naoroji and Ranade, Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale, industrialists like J. N. Tata and his worthy son, Sir Dorab Tata, and a servant of humanity like Gandhi, and soldiers who have rendered a good account of themselves in all the theatres of war, unfit for self-government in their domestic affairs? I hope that the insult of such an assumption will no longer be added to the injury that is being done us by being kept out of our birthright to self-government and that the principle of self-determination will be extended to India.

THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

Now ladies and gentlemen, let us make it clear what we mean when we talk of Self-determination. There are two aspects of Self-determination, as it has been spoken of in connection with the peace proposals. One is that the people of certain colonies and other places should have the right to say whether they will live under the suzerainty of one power or of another. So far as we Indians are concerned we have no need to and do not desire to exercise that election. Since India passed directly under the British Crown, we have owned allegiance to the sovereign of England, we stand unshaken in that allegiance. We gladly renewed our allegiance to his Majesty the King-Emperor in person when he was pleased to visit India in 1912 after his coronation in England. We still desire to remain subjects of the British Crown, but there is, however, the second and no less important aspect of Self-determination, namely that being under the British Crown we should be allowed complete Responsible Government on the lines of the Dominions in the administration of all our domestic affairs. We are not yet asking for this either. We are asking for a measure of self-government which we have indicated by our Congress-League Scheme of 1916. We ask that the measure of Self-Government or Responsible Government if you please, to be given to us should be judged and determined in the light of the principle of Self-Determination which has emerged triumphant out of this devastating war. In order that this should be done, it is not necessary that the proposals of reform which have been elaborated by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford should be laid aside and a brand new scheme prepared. The Special Congress and the Moslem League have expressed their willingness to accept those proposals with the modifications and improvements which they have advocated. This great Congress representing the people of all classes and creeds, Hindus, Musalmans, Parsis and Christians representing all interests, landholders and tenants, merchants and businessmen educationists, publicists and representatives of other sections of the people, is assembled here to-day to express the mind of the people on this question. One special and particularly happy feature of this Congress is the presence of delegates of the tenant class who have come at great sacrifice from far and near to join their voice with the rest of their countrymen in asking for a substantial measure of Self-Government. This representative Congress of the people of India will determine and declare what in its opinion should be the measure of reform which should be introduced into the country. Let the British Government give effect to the principle of Self-Determination in India by accepting the proposals so put forward by the representative of the people of India. Let the preamble to the Statute which is under preparation incorporate the principle of Self-Determination and provide that the representatives of the people of India have an effective voice in determining the future steps of progress towards complete Responsible Government. This will produce deep contentment and gratitude among the people of India and strengthen their attachment to the British Empire.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDIA AFTER THE WAR.

THE NEW OUTLOOK.

RADICAL MODIFICATION OF REFORM SCHEME URGED.

MOSLEMS AND THE CALIPHATE.

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 25.

The following is the address of welcome delivered yesterday by Hazigh-ul-Mulk Ajmal Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in opening the proceedings of the Congress:—

BROTHER DELEGATES, LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

It is the first time in the history of the Congress that Delhi to-day enjoys the privilege of welcoming this representative national assembly and entertaining the worthy sons of the country whose constant and untiring efforts have always been directed towards the good of their motherland. The name of Delhi is associated with the glorious civilisations of the two great communities of India and in our own time the British Government also has at last restored to it for a third time its lost honour and dignity. It is a matter of deep and sincere regret that a centre like this should have been deprived of the honour of offering a welcome to the national assembly so far but our regret is compensated by the contemplation that the Congress meets here to-day under conditions which shall ever remain memorable in the history of our country. At a time when the eager and far-seeing eyes of the sons of India are scanning the western horizon in search of the crescent of their hopes and aspirations, the Delhi session of the Indian National Congress possesses an importance which can make amends to a considerable extent for our disappointments in the past.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a matter of no mean pride to me that I have been called upon to discharge the pleasant duty of welcoming you on behalf of the citizens of Delhi. But in doing so I have to regretfully admit that in spite of their great desire the citizens of Delhi have not succeeded in making arrangements for your stay and comfort in a manner befitting the high position of distinguished guests like yourselves. However, I feel fully confident that considering the local difficulties we had to contend with you will forgive our short-comings in a brotherly spirit.

Before I proceed further, Ladie and Gentlemen, and submit my humble views on important political problems which are engaging the attention of the best minds of our country, I feel it my honest duty to express our thanks to our Deputy Commissioner, Col. Beadon, for the ready and ungrudging help which he always gave us whenever we took our troubles to him. Likewise it is my duty to offer our thanks to Lieut. Lawrence to whose kindness we owe the beautiful and central plot of land on which we are assembled to-day.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the history of India teaches us that one of the greatest sources of the weakness of our country has been its great diversity of race and language, of religion and tradition. This was the cause of the disruption of the political order of the country before the advent of the Musalman and this, to my mind, is in the main responsible for the gradual decline and extinction of Muslim power in this country. It should have been our duty, when time wrested the control of our destinies from our hands and entrusted it to the care of a distinguished European people, to study the causes of our weakness in the light supplied by the West, to realize our responsibilities to generations yet unborn and to shape our lives and actions in a manner which would make them really useful to our country and its future citizens. But for full one century we observed a lethal carelessness and neglected our duty with the result that we were left so far behind the rapidly progressing nations of the world that we lost even the traces of their footsteps which could be relied upon to guide us in our efforts to overtake them. When this period ended and education enabled us to realize our unenviable position we spent our energies in fratricidal struggles and pursued this policy as a national ideal.

HINDU-MUSLIM AGREEMENT AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF AUGUST 20TH.

Not very long ago some prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders realized that the real good and prosperity of our country depended on the unity and co-operation of the two great communities of India—Hindus and Musalmans. The idea took shape at a slow pace no doubt but as everything right makes its own way, this idea of unity too spread and gradually became popular till in 1910 Allahabad was selected for an exchange of views between the representatives of the two communities. A respectable number of Hindu and Muslim leaders met there, acknowledged the necessity of unity and discussed the ways and means of encouraging and strengthening it. The work was taken up by the Press and the representative organizations of the two communities with the result that the two sons of the mother who had turned their backs upon each other veered round and signs of a revival of amity and concord began to gather and grow.

A considerable number of educated persons among the Hindus, however, held that the right of separate representation conceded to the Musalmans under the Morley-Minto Reforms, stood as an insurmountable obstacle in the way of its achievement. At last the Muslim demand for separate representation and communal electorates was accepted by Hindu leaders in 1916 at the Luck now sessions of the Congress when all the questions that came up for decision in connection with the co-operation of the Congress and the All-India Muslim League were satisfactorily settled. Hindus and Musalmans can be justly proud of this happy consummation of the efforts of their leaders, results of which will be equally beneficial to both. A number of persons had certain misgivings about the Hindu-Muslim Agreement, and did not consider it satisfactory, but it had the support of the responsible leaders of the country and a vast majority of educated India.

This understanding was being popularized in the country when in the midst of the gigantic war whose flames spread to every part of the world; for reasons best known to himself, the Secretary of State made the following announcement on behalf of his Majesty's Government on the 20th August, 1917:—

"The policy of his Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. They have decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken, as soon as possible, and that it is of highest importance as preliminary to considering what these steps should be that there should be free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at home and in India. His Majesty's Government have acordingly decided, with his Majesty's approval that I should accept the Viceroy's invitation to proceed to India to discuss these matters with the Viceroy and the Government of India, to consider with the Viceroy the views of local Governments and to receive with him the suggestions of representative bodies and others.

"I would add that progress in this policy can only be achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the Government of India on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples must be judges of the time and measure of each advance and they must be guided by the co-operation received from those upon whom new opportunities of sources will thus be conferred and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility.

"Ample opportunity will be afforded for public discussion of the proposals which will be submitted in due course to Parliament."

This announcement was the cause of the Secretary of State's visit to this country, and the basis of the Scheme of Reform embodied in the "Montagu-Chelmsford Report" on Indian Constitutional Reforms.

This is the Scheme which is so intimately connected with all our political discussions of the day and forms the centre round which our political organizations focuss their activities. It has brought to the forefront the important problems which have been before us for years past and has offered us an occasion to pass in review all our inalienable birthrights which we have been incessantly demanding for the last 33 years.

Different views have been and are being expressed in the country on this Scheme. There is a school that considers it extremely derogatory to the national dignity of Indians. There is a second school which holds that Indians have a firm footing on the first stage of the Scheme, that to the second they have a barely precarious access but to the third the Scheme does not even show a way. A third school is of opinion that the Scheme should be accepted provided certain specified modifications are carried out in the recommendations it embodies. While a fourth shool recommends the rejection of the Scheme, on the ground that it overlooks some essential demands of the country. It is easy to follow the difference between the first two schools which look at the Scheme from two different points of view. But I have to confess my inability to discover any difference between the last two. If we disregard facts and trust to poetic imagination for our guidance we might facilitate our task and light on some difference. Differing from all these in views and motives, is another semi-responsible group which has come into being with the Reform Scheme and with a subtle irony peculiar to itself declares the little that the Scheme proposes to give us as excessive and is making strenuous efforts to whittle it down.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

The discussions of these various schools had not yet crystallised into anything definite and the Reform Scheme was still being subjected to a careful analysis and criticism, when President Wilson announced to the world his memorable principles of Peace. Of these the principle of Self-Determination on which he laid special emphasis and the certain prospect of its forming the basis of discussions at the Peace Conference gave fresh impetus to our aspirations and created a new wave of enthusiasm in the country, which grows in volume and intensity as time goes on. This war, Ladies and Gentlemen, has thrown the entire social and political order of the world into the crucible and the British Government too which entered this war in the defence of Right and Justice, has adopted the Peace principles of President Wilson. Now when the right of Self-Determination is being granted to the smallest nationality in Europe, the question is naturally asked, shall India, who has so ungrudgingly and cheerfully made sacrifices in the defence of the principles of liberty and freedom, right and justice, be deprived of the right to determine her own form of Government? Can she be denied the right which her sons have won for others?

I think you will agree with me when I say that if Ireland in spite of the treasonable relations of a certain section of her people with the enemy, her open efforts against recruiting during the present war, the feelings of disaffection which she has openly and freely expressed against England from time to time, can claim the right of Self-Determination and be given Home Rule, India, who readily responded to every appeal of the Government and whose invaluable assistance has been acknowledged and praised by His Majesty the King-Emperor, his Ministers and the Viceroy, cannot be deprived of the rights which the powerful hands of the Allies are restoring to all the weaker and oppressed nationalities to-day.

REFORM PROPOSALS.

Reverting to the question of Indian demands, I would like to say a few words about the announcement which, as you know, forms the basis of the Report prepared by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. This announcement admits India's right to self-government and in so far as it does that, we thank the Government for it. But I have to observe with regret that the restrictions and limitations contained in it have prevented the public from offering it an unqualified welcome. It has failed to satisfy the people of this country. Had it omitted the words "progressive realisation" or even mentioned a fixed period within which complete self-government was to be attained the Government would perhaps have succeeded in winning public confidence. Even without this omission India would have offered the announcement a warm welcome had she not been aware of the fact that in political dictionaries the word "progressive" had a widely different meaning from the one it bore in common parlance. But in a country where, according to the latest statistics (1915-16) conditions of education are such that for a population of over 24 million people (British India) there are not more than 147 Government colleges and 1,598 high schools and only 3.13 per cent. of the population are under instruction and, more than this, where the pace of progress in every direction depends entirely on goodwill and pleasure of the Government, not one or two but a number of generations will have to come and go before the "progressive realisation" of responsible government is over. If the announcement is given effect to in its present form it will require a telescope which is the last word in the realm of scientific invention to espy the time when India shall be considered fit for self-government. If our competence and fitness for self-government is to be measured in the manner in which it has been done in the Reform Report, I am afraid we shall never feel satisfied with the Government's estimate of ourselves. It is admitted on the one hand that Indians are fit for the portfolios of Law, Education and such other departments as may hereafter be entrusted to the proposed second Indian Member in the Executive Council of the Governor-General, while on the other hand these very departments are proposed to be kept out of their control and treated as reserved subjects in the Provinces.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF AUGUST 20 UNSATISFACTORY.

Under these Circumstances we should be excused if we consider the announcement of the 20th August as unsatisfactory and declare that the proposals based on the announcement cannot win our support and confidence.

THE DEMANDS OF DELHI.

It is rather late to enter into a detailed criticism of the Reform Scheme at this stage. But the question of the right of self-determination gives it an importance which justifies my claiming your attention for the purpose. However, before I give expression to my views on the proposals of Reform Scheme I feel it my duty as Chairman of the Reception Committee to deal with the demands of this Province which were submitted to Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in the form of an address by the citizens of Delhi. We had demanded:—

(1) An extension of the Province in order to have sufficient revenues for our growing needs

(2) A Governor-in-Council for our extended Province.

(3) A final Court of Appeal and a University.

(4) Until the reconstruction of the Province be under consideration the right of representation both in the Punjab and Imperial Legislative Councils.

(5) At least fifty elected members in the Municipal Committee and the right to elect our President and appoint other Municipal officers.

These in short were the demands made by the Delhi Province and all will agree that they are very moderate and reasonable. But we have noticed it with pain that these just wishes of ours have been practically ignored and the Reform Scheme is silent on the question of Delhi, in spite of its past greatness and present importance. We, therefore, feel constrained to draw the attention of the Government to our demands once more and hope that it will be pleased to grant them.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

That portion of the Report which deals with Local Self-Government requires but few words. There is no doubt that Indians have been treated liberally in this matter. But when I compare this generous treatment with the proposals in regard to the Provincial and Imperial Governments I am reminded of the famous partition between the poet and his brother who said

"From the floor to its roof the house belongs to me,
"And from the roof to Pleides is all thine."

I would suggest that the little which has been kept back from Indians under this head should be given to them so that at least the lowest branch of the administration be completely under their control.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

Coming to the Provincial Councils the thing that strikes the eye first is that with very few exceptions the reforms proposed are more nominal than real. In the first place practically all the important departments are proposed to be treated as Reserved Subjects, which shall be beyond popular control, while the departments proposed to be entrusted to the Ministers will be under popular control only at the will and pleasure of the Government and can be taken out of that control if, and when, it so chooses. Not content with the division of subjects in to Reserved and Transferred, the distinguished framers of the Report propose to place limitations even upon the Ministers' complete control of Transferred Subjects, leaving the nature of such limitations to be determined by the Committee appointed to report on the division of subjects.

The number of elected members in the Council is to be substantially increased no doubt, but this increase has been rendered nugatory by a host of restrictions and limitations with which the distinguished framers of the Report have curtailed the powers of the Council. The following proposals do not need any comment from me and speak for themselves:—

(1) "Power should be retained in the Government's hand to disallow questions, the mere putting of which would be detrimental to the public interests."

(2) "If a question is not objectionable in itself, but cannot be answered without harm to the public interests, Government should refuse to answer it on that ground."

(3) "In cases of dispute the decision, that a particular administrative question falls into the category of Reserved or Transferred subjects 'must in the last resort lie with the Governor, definitely and finally.'"

(4) "The Central Government must have the power to intervene effectively in matters affecting, among others, foreign trade or the tariff."

(5) "Similarly the Governor in the Executive Council must have power to intervene with full effect in matters which concern law and order or which raise religious and racial issues or in order to protect the interests of existing services." And then, as if anything were left out by these all-embracing, words the distinguished framers of the Report add, "we do not claim that this list of reservations is exhaustive or definite; we look to the Committee to assist in making it so."

(6) "For the purpose of enabling the Provincial Government to get through its legislation on Reserved subjects, we propose that the head of the Government should have power to certify that a Bill dealing with a Reserved subject is a measure essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the peace or tranquility of the Province or of any part thereof, or for the discharge of his responsibility for the Reserved subjects." It will be open to the Council to request the Governor to refer such matter to the Government of India for its decision, but on its agreement with the Governor, the Bill will be automatically referred to and dealt with by the Grand Committee, the Legislative Council having no power to reject or amend it, and on the expiry of the time appointed by the Governor, the Bill will pass automatically.

(7) "If the Legislative Council rejects or modifies the proposed allotments for Reserved subjects the Governor should have power to insist on the whole or any part of the allotment originally provided."

SCHEME ONLY NOMINAL.

On reading the above, the question naturally forces itself upon one: What benefit can we derive from this "substantial elected majority"? Can the proposed Reforms be called anything more than nominal in the face of these reservations?

I assert that if the Government sincerely desires to give responsible Government to India it should confer increased and extensive powers on Indians in the Provincial Councils. For this it is essential that the division of Reserved and Transferred subjects and the distinction between Executive Councillors and Ministers should be dispensed with. All the departments, without exception, should be entrusted to the charge of Ministers and the members of the Legislative Council should be expected to realize their responsibilities and elect competent Ministers for the administration of all the departments. The allegation that Indians are not competent to administer important departments is not based on facts. Indians have discharged and are discharging with entire satisfaction, on the Executive Council of the Viceroy, duties similar to, yet more important than those they are considered unfit to be trusted with, in the Provinces. Is it not surprising that men who have passed with credit a higher test on the Council of the Government of India should be declared incompetent to manage similar work on a smaller scale? It is proposed to increase the Indian element in the Executive Council of the Viceroy and the Report recommends the appointment of a second Indian Member. He will, no doubt, be selected from one of the provinces. Yet the Scheme does not consider this very person fit to control the administration of the sacred "reserved subjects" in his province.

The Scheme also proposes to establish a Grand Committee for every Provincial Legislature, to be chosen for each "certified" Bill, partly by election by ballot and partly by nomination. It will be no exaggeration to say that, considering the extensive powers with which the Scheme proposes to invest the Grand Committee, it will be a rope round the neck of the Legislative Council in which a "substantial elected majority" is so generously proposed to be granted. The above, however, does not exhaust the attempts to tie the hands of Indians in the Legislative Councils. Even the President of Council is to be appointed by the Governor. This is a very subtle and effective way of exercising silent pressure on free expression of opinion. With the existence of a body like the Grand Committee, and in the face of the powers reserved to the Governor, it is the height of simplicity to think that Indians possess any affective voice in the proposed Legislative Councils.

In this connection we should not overlook the proposal about the appointment of Periodic Commissions charged with the duty of re-surveying the political situation in India. We have had repeated and bitter experiences of the appointment and the result of Commissions in general. Whenever there has been an urgent public demand for an enquiry such Commissions have been appointed with, as a rule, "experienced officials" to work on them. They have conducted their enquiries in a manner we have learnt to associate with them and have invariably brought out a report which has declared the existing state of affairs satisfactory or even better than we had a right to expect.

In this connection, Ladies and Gentlemen, the Public Services Commission of 1886 and its results are worth remembering nor should we forget our recent experiences of the Rowlatt Committee. I do not propose to enter into the details of the methods of enquiry and the notorious recommendations of that Committee. Suffice it to say, that our experience of such commissions in the past should be a warning against them in the future. I leave to you to judge what effect the periodic Commissions are likely to have on the lists of Reserved and Transferred subjects.

NECESSARY MODIFICATIONS.

If the Government is really desirous of restoring to Indians their right of governing themselves, the following suggestions should be given effect to:—

1. The distinction between the Ministers and Councillors should be abolished.
2. Ministers should be appointed at the recommendation of the Legislative Council.
3. The idea of Grand Committee should be given up and if it is considered indispensable, its members should be elected by the Legislative Council.
4. There should be no restrictions on the putting of questions but Government may be empowered to refuse to answer any question for reasons mentioned in the Report.
5. The Legislative Council should elect its own President

It is only after it has made these necessary modifications that the Government can rightly claim to have granted us Self-Government in the real sense of the word.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

With regards to the changes proposed in the Government of India, it will not be wrong to say that the illustrious framers of the Report have taken unnecessary trouble in dealing with them at such length. They would have saved much of their valuable time and conveyed their meaning better if they had just said that with the exception of the addition of another Indian to the Executive Council, the position of Indians so far as the Government of India was concerned would remain as it was, for the proposed changes and reforms in the Central Government are more like phantom figures than real living beings. The Scheme recommends a second appointment of an Indian. But at the same time it proposes to "abolish such statutory restrictions as now exist in respect of the appointment of members of the Governor-General's Council so as to give greater elasticity both in respect of the size of the Government and the distribution of work." Apart from the objection that it does not represent our demand, I am afraid that in the redistribution of the work of the Council the idea underlying the Division of Reserved and Transferred subjects of the Legislative Councils may find its way into the Executive Council of the Governor-General and adversely affect the position of the Indian members, so far as the importance of the departments to be entrusted to them is concerned, with the result that the proposed two Indian members combined may not prove equal to even the present one member.

Again the Scheme is silent on the extent to which the Executive Council will be increased. It is therefore difficult to say to what extent the proportion of one out of eight, as existing at present, will be raised. We can call it an increase only when the Council retains its present size.

For the Legislative Assembly the Congress-League Scheme demanded 150 members. The distinguished framers of the Report place the number at 100. It is difficult to discover the special advantage that is sought from this reduction. But the question of number is after all of secondary importance. We have to consider the position that the members of the Assembly occupy under the Scheme. They will not enjoy the liberty of putting questions in the real sense. They will not vote the Budget. They will not have power to reject or modify a Bill certified by the Governor-General-in-Council to be "essential to the interests of peace, order or good government," words whose meaning in the official language, we know too well to forget. Further, it is proposed to introduce the principle, on which the Grand Committee has been recommended for the Provincial Councils, into the Central Legislature and establish a Council of State along with the Indian Legislative Assembly. The functions of this Council of State will be similar to those of the proposed Grand Committees but it will be more reactionary in composition and more effective in coercing the popular assembly than Grand Committees, for, it will be a permanent second chamber with an official majority and shall, in the words of the Report, "be the final authority in matters which the Government regards as essential." Special care and considerable time have been devoted to render the Legislative Assembly completely impotent and it has to be admitted that, looking from this point of view, the portion of the Report dealing with the Government of India has been prepared with extraordinary ability and great success. For, in addition to the restrictions already mentioned, the following further limitations are proposed:—

(1) The President of the Legislative Assembly shall be nominated by the Governor-General.

(2) The Governor-General has the power to dissolve, either the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State, or both.

(3) Resolutions upon the Budget or upon any other question, whether moved in the Assembly or in the Council of State, will continue to be merely advisory.

(4) The Governor-General shall continue to make Regulations for the government of "backward" tracts of territory, which perhaps mean Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

(5) The Government reserves the right to stop Official Members from expressing their opinions freely.

In short the proposals aim at maintaining the present position of Indians in the Government of India and the changes proposed are merely nominal or useless. For, the House, which is proposed to have power is beyond their control and the power of the House in which they are in a "substantial majority" amounts to zero. The Congress at its Special Sessions has signified the absolutely necessary modifications in the proposals about the Government of India and I do not consider it necessary to repeat them here. My own opinion is that, judging the capacity of Indians with an unbiased and unprejudiced mind, departments of the Government of India can be safely entrusted to their control.

HINDU—MUSLIM UNITY. NEED FOR BETTER RELATIONS.

But though the Scheme does not lead us to the road to self-government and though the Report lays down that even if all the provinces reach the state of full responsible Government, the form or the degree of responsibility reached in India will not exactly correspond to that attained by the Dominions, yet there is one thing which can guarantee the attainment of self-government in spite of it. That one thing, Ladies and Gentlemen, is the unity between the two great communities of India—Hindus and Musalmans. It is a very great question and I should be excused if I fail to do justice to it owing to my anxiety not to keep you away from the learned address of our distinguished President. Attempts were made in the Report to disregard the Hindu-Muslim agreement about separate Muslim representation and communal electorates, which is the very soul of the unity between the two communities. The Special Sessions of the Congress and the Muslim League have furnished an effective reply to such attempts and I need not deal with the subject here. There is one thing, however, to which I would like to draw your particular attention. The manner, in which India is moving on the path of unity for some time past, is not very pleasing to the supporters of Hindu-Muslim unity and I consider that it is high time that responsible Hindu and Muslim leaders realize their responsibilities in the matter. As yet they have not made serious effort to guide aright their respective communities to the great and sacred goal that we have in view. If on the one side some supporters of the unity actively endeavour to bring the two communities to one centre, there is on the other side a group of, no doubt, misguided and mischievous persons trying to divide them and perpetuate their differences. In attempting to create this division it is sometimes the aid of religion that is sought and sometimes that of politics. Those engaged in such attempts, whether openly or behind the screen, must clearly understand that this way does not lie the road to national amelioration and advancement. If any community wishes to secure a legitimate and reasonable right from the other, the only way to do that is through sincere friendship, mutual regard and deliberation. Any other way is disastrous. It should be the first duty of those who sincerely desire Hindu-Muslim co-operation to make serious and sustained efforts, to stop any recurrence of the painful incidents which sap the very foundations of unity between the two communities. If they want to win liberty and freedom for their country they must remain united.

I would here like to draw your attention to another important matter. As you are aware our agreement with the League did not cover all the questions. There are some points which are not contained in it. I refer to the demands of the All-India Muslim Deputation which was to wait on Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, but for reasons, which I need not mention, could not do so. Those demands were adopted by the All-India Muslim League and it is advisable that we should arrive at an understanding with the League on these points also.

Before I close this subject I would like to address a few words to my co-religionists. It is difficult to make amends for the injury they have already done to their interests by keeping aloof from the Congress and if they abstain from taking part in the important movements that are fast developing in the country, in a perfectly constitutional manner, it will be well-nigh impossible for them to maintain their position. For the last 33 years the Congress has been offering a common platform for the whole of India. It has appealed for co-operation

(Continued on page 10.)

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 9.)

to Musalmans in the same manner as to Hindus, Parsis, Sikhs and Christians.. If Musalmans fail to respond to that appeal they have no right to say that the Congress is not for them. Now especially when the political organisation of the Musalmans, the All-India Muslim League, has, after safeguarding their special interests, joined hands with the Congress, there is no excuse left for them and I feel sure that in the future they will attend the Congress in ever increasing numbers, co-operate with their Hindu brethern and fearlessly safeguard the honour and interests of their motherland.

NEED FOR BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIANS AND OFFICIALS.

Equally important with the Hindu-Muslim unity is the necessity of a better spirit of co-operation between Indians and Officials if we desire to see our efforts crowned with success. The present condition can by no means be called satisfactory. The treatment meted out to Indians in spite of their social status, enlightenment and education is ever widening the gulf between educated India and Government Officials and it is painful to observe that those whose duty it should have been to check this unhappy development only help it by their conduct. The deplorable results of this state of affairs are visible on all sides and if the present policy is maintained the relations between the two are likely to grow worse. Educated India will fight to maintain its legitimate social rights with the same vigour and determination as it displays in its strugle to win its political rights. I need hardly add that if these natural wishes of ours are ignored it will have most disagreeable results on the administration of the country. I feel sure that Mr. Montagu had fully realized this when he made his appeal for better relations between officials and Indians which, however, has not produced any effect so far.

THE WAR AND ITS EFFECTS.

I would be failing in my duty if I sat down without referring to the Great War which distracted the world for more than four years. Let us offer our thanks to Almighty God for its termination and let us hope that it will be fruitful of good results to all the weaker nationalities of the world. India has magnificently discharged her duties in this great conflict. Not only perfect peace prevailed in the country throughout the troublesome period of the war and even when only fifteen thousand soldiers were left in the whole of India this vast population of three hundred millions did not waver in its loyalty. India was ever ready with her cheerful and ungrudging help and more than fulfilled the high expectations entertained of her. She rendered invaluable monitary assistance and gladly sent her sons to be sacrificed for the lofty ideals of liberty and freedom on the battlefields of Europe, Asia and Africa: and on more than one occasion her magnificent services were publicly acknowledged by responsible persons here and in England. Now that the time has come for gathering the fruits of those sacrifices let us hope that our legitimate aspirations will receive just and sympathetic treatment and India shall be given the proud place in the Family of Nations which she rightly deserves.

KHILAFAT, HOLY PLACES AND MUSLIM STATES.

Closely connected with the war and its results is the question of Muslim Holy Places, the Khilafat and Muslim States. I think it necessary to give expression to Muslim feeling on these questions from this platform, for, I feel that no assembly which claims to represent the whole of India can ignore questions so profoundly affecting 70 millions of her population. To show the vital relations of these questions with Indian politics and the safety of the Empire, I cannot do better than quote the acknowledged and revered leader of the country Mahatma Gandhi, to whom I take this public opportunity to offer the grateful thanks of my co-religionists for his sincere and brotherly sympathy in their troubles and for his brave and out-spoken championship of their cause. Need I assure him that my co-religionists fully and cordially reciprocate the brotherly feeling expressed by him? In this mutual sympathy and good-will lies the secret of true unity.

In his letter to the Viceroy, dated Delhi the 29th April, 1918, Mahatma Gandhi, writes:—

> "Lastly I would like to request His Majesty's Ministers to give definite assurances about Mahomedan States. I am sure you know that every Mahomedan is deeply interested in them. As a Hindu I cannot be indifferent to their cause. Their sorrows must be our sorrows. In the most scrupulous regard for the rights of these States and for the Muslim sentiment as to the places of worship and in your just and timely treatment of Indian claim to Home Rule lies the safety of the Empire."

No better exposition of the case could be made.

Musalmans in India occupied a peculiarly difficult and delicate position during this war and it does not need my statement to show with what commendable restraint they conducted themselves. The Government was engaged in a war with their brothers in faith and most painful and provoking news about their Holy Places incessantly poured in. They were not deficient in courage to give expression to their feelings during the continuance of the war but they preferred to wait till after the great conflict was over.

Mahatma Gandhi has said that for the safety of the Empire it is necessary to regard most scrupulously the right of Muslim States and Muslim sentiment about their places of worship. I would like to add that it is necessary to do so for the ordered and peaceful progress of the world. Islam is not a fraternity which is confined to India alone. Its more than 300 million members are scattered all over the globe. As Musalmans, they take the keenest brotherly interest in each other's welfare and desire to see their States in the world free and independent. They want to live honourably and let others live honourably. I need not point out the feeling of resentment and the sense of wrong that it will create throughout the Muslim world in general and among the Musalmans of India in particular if, in the contemplated reconstruction of the world, they integrity and independence of [illegible] States suffer at the hand of the Allies who to-day stand forth as champions of freedom and liberators of the human race. This general sense of wrong, it is needless for me to say, cannot promote that feeling of sympathy and willing co-operation which can never become dispensable. Ladies and Gentlemen, it has been our painful duty to observe the disastrous results of ignoring this great fact. But for the entry of Turkey on the side of Germany this war would have ended long before now. Is it wise to repeat that mistake? No reconstruction of the world which is not based on an equal and impartial application of the principles of freedom and liberty to all nationalities of the world can be permanent. What is more, it can never be just and honest and will never bring true peace in this world of ours.

The safety and independence of the Holy Place is another question which touches Musalmans deeply. These places are sanctified by the pious memories of their great prohpets and sacred injunctions of their Holy Book, and are in fact a very considerable phenomenon in their social, political and religious life. Their present condition is causing them great anxiety and profound pain. They want to see them in truly independent Muslim hands and I urge upon the Government the recognition of their most cherished and deep-seated religious sentiment.

Closely associated with this is the question of Khilafat. It is a purely religious question whose decision rests entirely with Musalmans. It is a part and parcel of the Muslim faith and no kind of outside interference with its settlement will be tolerated by the Musalmans. If all the powers of the world combine to force a Khalifa on Musalmans the humblest of them will not follow him. If any one can have a right to choose a new religion for Musalmans he can also appoint a Khalifa for them. It is not for me to point out that when the meanest nationalities and the smallest countries are being given the fullest liberty in temporal matters it will be highly detrimental to the great principles of true statesmanship which are the very basis of every civilised and good government, if Musalmans are made to feel that it is proposed to interfere with their religious questions.

POLITICAL PRISONERS AND INTERNEES.

Before I sit down, Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to draw your attention to a matter no less important than the questions I have already spoken about, I refer to our political prisoners and internees. Every Indian heart bleeds at the pains and sufferings which the brave and patriotic sons of the country are suffering in jails and internment camps for no other fault than their love for their country. Now that the Government has changed its policy towards India it is high time that they were one and all, without exception, released. The Press Act is another important matter which deserves our urgent attention. The country has protested against it times without number but so far the protests have gone unheard. Free Press is absolutely essential for a healthy national life and we should once more demand from the Government the repeal of this intolerable piece of legislation. As the War is over now the Defence of India Act too which was essentially a piece of war legislation, should be repealed without any further demands on the part of the country.

Now that I am about to resume my seat I feel it my duty to offer my apologies to you for the short-comings of the citizens of Delhi in making arrangements befitting the position and dignity of illustrious guests like you. You can understand that it is no easy task to arrange for the stay and comfort of a great gathering of distinguished men like this and if we have failed to do so, I feel confident that, looking to our difficulties you will forgive the members of the Reception Committee who have tried to discharge their duties with rare devotion. Ladies and Gentlemen, I once more welcome you to this ancient and historic city.

REFORMS COMMITTEES.

SOME ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 25.

When the Reforms Committees examine questions affecting the Government of India, the Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman, and the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi will be additional members of the Franchise Committee and Sir. P. D. Pattani and Mr. G. Rainy will be additional members of the Subjects Committee.

ALL-INDIA COMMON LANGUAGE CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 25.

Diwan Bahadur V. P. Madhavrav has accepted the Presidentship of 3rd All-India Common Language Conference, which sits on 30th December in the Cow Conference Pandal, near Jama Masjid.

ALI BROTHERS.

RECEPTION AT ALLAHABAD STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25.

Messrs. Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali arrived at Allahabad last night by the Jubulpore passenger train and were accorded a great reception at the station by a large gathering of Hindus and Mahomedans.

It is reported that M. Gaeble Major and M. Gnandigam, Advocate, are starting for France as representatives of French India, the object being to bring about some constitutional charge concerning principally the enlargement of Pondicherry.

BOMBAY DELEGATES.

OVATION AT STATIONS ENROUTE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HARDA, Dec. 25.

The Congress Special organised by the Bombay National Union left Bombay on Monday evening at 8-30. A large crowd of Home Rulers gave it a hearty send-off. Prominent among the delegates were the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. Belvi, the Hon. Mr. Patel, the Hon. Mr. Keshavrao, Messrs. Kalkar, Khadilkar, Paranjpye, Jaykar, Horniman, Jamnadas, Chintamanrao Vaidya, Satya Murti Aiyangar, Kowjalgi, Velkar, Trilokekar, Umachiji, Savarkar, Bankar, Umar Sobani, Mawji Govindji, Azad, Syud Hossain, Mandlik, Jahagirdhar and others. National Volunteers in co-operation with the station staff kept order. The party left amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram" from the cheering crowds.

At Kalyan Mr. Mahajan, Secretary, Indian Home Rule League Branch, garlanded the leaders. The party reached Bhusaval the next morning, where tea and fruits were served. The Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Dr. Munji, Mr. Narayan Vaidya, Mr. Abhyankar and Mr. Anne joined, also the Hon. Mr. Shastri of the Servants of India. Here a deputation of Khandwa people led by Mr. Saddashivrao Dixit invited the party to breakfast at Khandwa, where a grand reception awaited the party. The grounds near the new library were decorated with Home Rule stripes with the Crescent and stars and the Union Jack in a corner. The address to all the Delegates was read by Mr. Shrinath Shet in Hindi and by Mr. Vaishampayan, pleader, in English. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, and the Hon. Mr. Khaparde replied. The party was entertained at a sumptious breakfast before they left.

At Harda Dr. Wazzalwar and others gave "pansupari" to the delegates.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

VIGOROUS RECRUITMENT IN MEDICAL PROFESSION NECESSARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 26.

The All-India Medical Conference met this morning. Dr. J. K. Sen, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his address said he had no doubt the Conference would be a permanent institution and the first thing it needed was a constitution. They had not got one yet, and he invited their attention to that question. Speaking about the Ayurvedic system of medicine, he said it was difficult to co-operate with those who practiced them simply because they could not have a common basis but their attitude towards them might not necessarily be hostile. Students and teachers of the Western medicine had, generally speaking, ignored them but this he could not think was the right attitude. He thought facilities should be given by Government for the study of indigenous medicines by providing pharmocological chairs and laboratories in some of the Medical colleges of India.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, Sir Nilratan Sircar, in the course of his address said at the conclusion of the war the task before the medical profession was simply appalling. While economic, educational and other social questions would be solved by others, the medical profession must concern itself with the wider spread of sanitary ideas and measures. They were happy to notice that in England there was already a proposal for the creation of a Ministry of Health. He was extremely happy to find that the Surgeon-General to the Government of India had also taken up the work of post-war re-construction in right earnest. Referring to the influenza epidemic, he said it taxed to the utmost degree the energy, attention and time of every medical man in India and yet thousands of sufferers had died without treatment. It imposed upon them the immediate necessity of increasing their numbers. They must have larger recruiting activity and they must train a large army of medical men. He believed the time had come when with properly directed efforts they should train a fairly large number of university matriculates for the profession of medicine. In this connection he thought it his duty to emphasise the fact that though the profession was quite ready to participate in the medical educational movement as a considerable sacrifice, the people of the country had been persisting in the attitude of culpable indifference and inactivity. Why should they look to Government for everything? While colleges for general education were being multiplied by the score at the instance of the public, very little effort had yet been manifested to establish private medical schools. Workers were ready for recruitment, but, unfortunately, there was no public interest to enlist their services or to utilise the potential gifts of Government. Continuing the President expressed his opinion that the Reform Scheme, as it affected their profession, was satisfactory. With regard to the Ayurvedic system he observed the question must be solved at once. This could be effected by introducing in their courses some subjects connected with the indigenous system. Chairs of Indian therapeutis should be established in their medical schools and colleges, researches should be carried out on properties and uses of indigenous drugs. It was necessary that they should study and assimilate the truths contained in this system. Any further neglect in this matter would be harmful, not only to the indigenous system of medicine but to the interest of their profession. In conclusion, the President pointed out that time had come when greater attention should be paid to the important question of women's medical education and said, apart from the women's class in medical colleges, medical schools should be opened in cities like Calcutta, Dacca, Bombay, Madras, Poona, Vizagapatam, Lucknow and Allahabad.

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PUNJAB'S RETIRING SATRAP

PROPOSED "CERTIFICATE."

"TRIBUNE'S" PROTEST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Dec. 25.

Commenting upon the proposal for a Sir Michael O'Dwyer Memorial, "The Tribune" writes:—But since an appeal is being made to general public to contribute, we have a right to know where the general public comes in this matter. It has not been consulted and if it has been consulted it would, we firmly believe, never have consented to the proposal of commemorating the services of the present Lieut.-Governor. We should be failing in our duty if we do not repeat what we recently wrote in another connection, that the only type of ruler to whom the people of India can in the present stage of their development unite in doing special honour is the ruler who has been actively and manifestly in sympathy with the burning desire of the people for self-government and national self-fulfilment the movement which is a visible expression of this desire and the men who are the chief protagonists of that movement. Does Sir Michael O'Dwyer correspond to this description? Let his admirers answer. It is simpler truth to say that the ideas are not ideas of self-conscious India and that his administration has not the been such as to win for him the enthusiastic gratitude of the real people of the province as from individuals and classes who have been specially benefitted by his measures and his general policy. This is not to deny either that he has done very good work for the Empire in connection with the war or that his firmness in dealing with revolutionary crime has commanded general approval or finally in one important respect, namely the racial question, the policy of his Government has on the whole been sound It is possible to admit all this and we will yet fail to find in one's heart any special gratitude to a ruler who in a famous speech not only went for the respected political leaders in other provinces, but actually declared that the Punjab was unfit for self-government. Exactly the thing which the Punjab like the rest of the country longs for passionately and vehemently. Whose Government was the first to pass an order of exclusion against a national leader of the unquestionable eminence and patriotism of Mr. Tilak? Whose treatment of the independent section of the press has been neither wise nor sympathetic and whose attitude towards the aspect of reforms foreshadowed by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, judging from the recent speech in the Council, is, to say the least of it, the reverse of progressive? It is only by sure measures or by such a policy that a ruler can deserve a public memorial at a time like the present and we have no hesitation in saying that Sir Michael O'Dwyer does not deserve it.

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Radical and Sure Cure.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I am writing this letter to thank you for the great benefit I have derived from your treatment of Asthma. I had been suffering from the fell disease since a long time past and tried all sorts of medicines but none proved so efficacious as yours. . . . I went through the course of your treatment only in April last, but the fact remains that no other treatment did me such good as yours and that I am enjoying complete immunity from Asthma up to this time.

I have already recommended you to several people suffering from Asthma and will gladly do so in future.

You may make any use of this letter that you like.

Thanking you again,
Yours faithfully,
MAHARAJA LAL,
Pleader (retired),
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A HINDI COLLEGE.

OPENED AT ALLAHABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

Under the auspices of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan the Hindi Vidyapith opened before a large gathering, including many from out-stations. Mr. Purshottamdas Pandon, Secretary of the Sammelan, gave the genesis of the Vidyapith. The Sammelan he said, had been an examining body for five years past. It had over 52 centres of examination all over the country. Now it was going to have its own college, in which higher education would be imparted through the medium of Hindi. It was also intended to impart instruction in small industries in order to make the students self-supporting even at College.

Pandit Sridhar Pathak, ex-president, Sammelan invited Babu Bhagavandas of Benares to open the Pith. Babu Bhagavandas delivered a thoughtful and scholarly address for forty-five minutes. He said all knowledge was divided into Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha and the aim of the Pitha should be to give instruction in all departments.

The Pith was opened amidst deafening cheers. The Pith is located on the main road near the clock-tower. Ninety-nine students have already enrolled themselves.

INDIAN COMFORTS FOR TROOPS FUND.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETING FROM MESOPOTAMIA

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 25.

The Honorary Secretary of the Indian Comforts for Troops Fund has received the following telegram from General Marshall:—"Army in Mesopotamia send you hearty good wishes for Christmas and New Year. We shall ever remember and be grateful for all you have done for us and we extend our appreciation in no less degree to those who have so generously contributed to the fund."

NEW GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

(Associated Press.)

PONDICHERY, Dec. 24.

It is officially announced that M. Martineau, ex-Governor of French India, is nominated Director of the Ministry of Colonies (Asiatic Service.) M. Germanie is semi-officially confirmed to have been appointed Governor of French India.

MADRAS PARK FAIR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

H. E. Lord Pentland opened last evening the Madras Park Fair. In the course of his speech in declaring the Fair open, his Excellency, alluding to public opposition to holding the Fair this year, said:—"There had been some anxiety, very natural anxiety, owing to the illness, which had prevailed During the last two or three months as whether it would be possible or prudent to hold the Fair and quite recently, as you know, there was an outbreak of plague which gave rise to serious apprehension. Happily, however, owing to the energetic measures taken by the Corporation, our anxiety on that particular score had been greatly relieved and I am glad to say it has been considered by those who known best to deprive the people of the presidency town and their friends of the Fair this year

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THE NEED FOR A HEALTH MINISTRY.

Lady Rhondda writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

We can do big things just now if we set our minds to them. Where ten years ago we might have scratched at the surface, now we can strike at the fundamentals. We who believed aforetime that vested interests were immovable have learnt that when the necessity arises the nation can scatter the vested interests as an autumn wind scatters dead leaves. We know our strength; then let us use it before we forget it once more. Can we make any better use of it than to give health to the generations to come? That is, surely, a conception worthy of our mood, worthy of an Imperial race.

To prevent the vast mass of preventible ill-health, to give our babies a fair chance from the start, to give our children that most priceless asset of all, clean, clear, strong health, to sweep away the mass of useless suffering—that is an ideal worthy of the greatest moment in the history of our Empire

The idea of preventible suffering, of preventible death, is surely the most intolerable thought. Is health, a decent chance of health, to be reserved for a certain portion of the community only—like stalls at a theatre? We should not rest until there is not one soul in this country who is not supplied, as a matter of right, with all that we know to be necessary for ensuring health, for combating disease. That and nothing less can be our aim.

How is it to be achieved?

In the first place, we must establish a Ministry of Health whose one aim is to see that this ideal becomes a fact, which is not trammelled by any other extraneous considerations. And, further, if this new Ministry is to be and to do all that we hope and demand, we must see that we get not only a Ministry but the right sort of Ministry. We must not allow ourselves to be led away by the mere name of Ministry of Health, and assume that any departmental hotch-potch bearing that title will necessarily be and do all that we ask.

FUNCTION OF THE MINISTRY.

We must lay down certain definite demands by which we can judge and test it.

It is quite clear that what we need is knowledge. The chief function of the new Ministry must be first, to acquire knowledge for itself, secondly, to disseminate that knowledge, and, thirdly, to see that it is acted upon.

Our new Ministry must get completely away from the traditional Government department attitude. It must *not* say: "I am here to do nothing; if the fates are kind I may achieve my object—if too many worrying folk ask questions in Parliament and out of it I may be forced to act,—but at least *no one* shall force me to think." It must start a new tradition of its own. It must set out to think hard, to think broadly, to acquire knowledge, and to act boldly when it is ready to act. It must lead, not be pushed. It must regard one thing only as prerequisite to knowledge. It must let in the fresh air of knowledge, enthusiasm, and humanity.

Again, this Ministry must be national in outlook. Health is not a question which can be dealt with piecemeal; it must be tackled broadly. Already some of our big towns—such as Bradford—have done wonders, but their aim falls short of full attainment, just because they are isolated units; the function of the Ministry must be, while encouraging local efforts to the full, to link up all such efforts with one common Imperial scheme.

And it must not neglect the women; it must remember that on women depends the health of the race, and any Ministry which leaves women, ordinary women, out of account will be a failure. Any Ministry which aims at permeating the life of the nation must realise that in matters of health it must reach the nation through its women, through its wives and mothers, and it must set up machinery which brings it into the very closest touch with the ordinary woman of the nation, remembering that it is its business to learn from them no less than to teach them.

DELHI'S REACTIONARY OFFICIALDOM.

CANCELMENT OF CONGRESS PROCESSION.

GREAT INDIGNATION AMONG PUBLIC.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 24.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Delhi was held at the Lukshmi Narain Dharamshala, Hafiz Abdul Aziz, pleader of Delhi, presiding, to protest against the Delhi authorities' decision regarding the procession of the President-elect. Among those present were Haziqul Mulk Hakim Mohd. Ajmal, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Rai Saheb Pearey Lal, Lala Sri Ram, Mr. Asaf Ali, Barrister-at-law, Dr. Abdul Rahman and other prominent citizens of Delhi, besides Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru; Barrister-at-law, and Babu Ishwar Saran of Allahabad, the Hon. Goharanath Misra of Lucknow, the Hon. Abdul Qasim of Calcutta and many other leading politicians.

The Dharamshala was packed to overflowing and literally thousands went away disappointed, as no room was available. Great enthusiasm and indignation prevailed. Mr. Qari of Delhi, editor of "The Nation," moved—

"That we, the citizens of Delhi, assembled in a public meeting place and record our deep resentment at the intolerable attitude of the Delhi authorities in displaying wanton disregard of our feelings by disallowing the procession of the President elect of the 33rd Session of the Indian National Congress and eleventh session of the Moslem League, respectively, to proceed by the route suggested by the Reception Committee and enter our most emphatic protest against the illiberal and reactionary spirit which inspires the administration of Delhi.

(b) That being desirous of well-coming the President-elect and paying them our homage, we request the Reception Committees of both the national assemblies to afford us an opportunity of doing so by taking the President through the Chandni Chowk and other important parts of the City on the 26th December."

Lala Shankar Lal, Secretary of the Home Rule League, seconded this resolution and the Hon. Abdul Qusim, Babu Ishwar Saran and the Hon. Gokaran Nath Misra supported it and in doing so made moving speeches. They said that the petty spirit of the officials had led to the abandonment of the idea of the President's procession, Unwisdom and shere narrow mindedness seemed to reign supreme in the administration of Delhi and they hoped that the officials responsible for an act of such gratuitous provocation and unredeemed folly, leading to uncalled for agitation and ferment, would no longer be suffered to enjoy inimunity from all higher control. The egregious folly which seemed to inspire the administration of Delhi was, however, helpful in bestirring the people. What the procession of the President could hardly lead to, the folly of the officials was sure to do. They were playing into the hands of the agitators by acting in this manner. It was fully time that higher authorities bestowed some attention on the radically wrong administration of the Delhi Province. The speakers asked how long would reactionary incompetence be tolerated by the higher authorities, who are principally responsible for peace and tranquility in India.

The audience punctuated the speeches with thunderous applause where reference was made to the President and with almost interminable shouts of "shame" and similar expressions wherever a reference was made to the Delhi officials. The public of Delhi are stirred to the very depth of their heart and it is expected that although the President's arrival will be private, more people will gather to welcome him now than before. How one wishes the authorities had been witness to the wild scenes of enthusiasm. One must work among these dumb millions to realise how positively vocal they are.

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BAIZADA BUDHA SARAN
S.C.G.V., M.A.S.,
of Dehra Dun, writes:—
"DONGRE'S BALAMRIT is the best and reliable thing for children to improve their general health and to keep their *condition* well."

DAME AGNES WESTON.

THE SAILORS' FRIEND.

There is not a ship in his Majesty's service, from the mightiest of the line-of-battle to the smallest gun-boat on an African river on which the death of Dame Agnes Weston will not be deplored as that of a genuine personal friend, says the "Daily Chronicle". For the work that she did enjoyed the confidence of all sailormen. They were grateful to her for what she did alike for themselves and for the wives and children, aye, and the sweethearts, too, in those days when disaster befel, in war or in peace.

Agnes Elizabeth Weston was born near Russell-square in 1840, the daughter of a barrister, and through her mother connected with distinguished lawyers of the past. She had, too, an honourable ancestry associated with the Navy, and the valour of Captain Burges, one of her kinsmen, in Duncan's great Camperdown victory, where he was killed by a chainshot, is commemorated upon the monument at St. Paul's. Her childhood was uneventful. Through living near Plymouth she learned to take an interest in ships, and she saw something of the transition from sail to steam. As a girl she showed remarkable talent for the organ, and her playing of one of Bach's pedal fugues induced Dr. S. S. Wesley, then organist of Gloucester Cathedral, to set aside his rule accepting only professional pupils.

A commencement was made at Portsmouth in 1879, and the Sailors' Rest there was opened in 1882. In the earlier days it must be admitted that, although her work was carried on with the approval of the commanding officers, and Admiral King Hall, when Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard at Devonport, had been specially encouraging in regard to her temperance efforts, it did not receive much official patronage. There were, indeed, some who even shook their heads, and talked about the evils of "pampering" and grandmotherly solicitude, but that attitude did not last long. The good work was extended after naval disasters—the wreck of his Majesty's ship Serpent in 1890 and the loss of the Camperdown three years later. An indirect result of these disasters was the foundation of a very useful effort on behalf of sailors' widows. An employment bureau was started to place them in situations that would be suitable, and a system was instituted by which garments could be cut out and given to those skilled with their needle to make up. They proved special adepts in children's clothes, and the Princess of Wales honoured them with several commissions. Queen Victoria two years before her death summoned Miss Weston to a private audience at Windsor Castle. The late King continued his kindly interest in Miss Western, and at Christmas, 1918, caused a letter to be sent to Miss Weston, conveying his warm appreciation of her work, and acompanying it with a signed portrait.

"THE THREE C. S."

Religion and temperance bore a notable part in, and, indeed, underlay the whole of, Miss Weston's work. The first was very simple, undenominational, and straightforward, with homely Bible teaching and Moody and Sankey's hymns. With it, too, was inculcated a high code of manly honour, in loyalty to the Sovereign, their ship, and their fellows. In these days the Royal Navy Temperance Society has branches on almost every ship in commission, with a steadily increasing membership. But beyond these moral influences Miss Weston realised the value of good food and bright and comfortable surroundings to the men ashore. Hence she made her restaurants attractive, with generous portions of well-cooked meat and a big variety of toothsome puddings and cakes. At Portsmouth she did not hesitate to invoke the help of the National Training School of Cookery to establish her kitchens upon the soundest lines, and she knew, too, how much appreciated were the little luxuries unobtainable at sea. In quite early days the men gave the name of "The Three C's" to her establishments to express "Coffee, Comfort, and Company," all of which they expected to find. The cabins were delightfully clean; the recreation-rooms had games, books, and papers. There was no compulsion about attending the services or religious meetings; and there was also a rare broadmindedness and commonsense that did not refuse to admit a man who might show signs he had not passed every public-house without a call. On the contrary, he was kindly looked after, and usually went away with a sense that he had better not make himself look so foolish again. Her example has found imitation in other countries. Special representatives have studied her methods, from the German and Japanese Governments and the United States Navy Board. Miss Weston was made a Dame of the Order of the British Empire in the last birthday list. In appreciation of her labours the University of Glasgow conferred its degree of LLD. upon her, and more than one Royal Commission sought her counsel. She set herself a task that few women could have accomplished, and she succeeded by reason of the kindliness, sympathy, knowledge of human nature, and faith which inspired her actions.

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25% REDUCED PRICE.

In order to provide the latest and most up-to-date goods to the Bombay Public for the ensuing marriage season we have indented the following stock just fresh from the looms and beg to invite all to an inspection of our goods.

OUR LINES. Benares Sarees or Shelas, Patals, Odhnis, Scarves, Opera Cloaks, Cholies, Suiting, Silks, Phetas or Safas Pitambers, Dupettas, Handkerchiefs, Kimkhabs, Fancy pieces, etc., ect.,

UNIQUE. Note our presents to our customers:—

Ten presents of the value of Rs. 10-0 each to be devoted to purchasers of Rs. 50-0 to Rs. 100—5 presents of the value of Rs. 25-0 each to be devoted to the puschaser of Rs. 101-0 to 200—3 presents of the value of Rs. 50-0 each to be devoted to the purchasers of more than Rs. 500-0

12th December 1918 to 7th January 1919

From 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily.

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RAMBAGH, BHULESHWAR

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ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ***ROSE'S.***

VERSAILLES.

TRAGIC MEMORIES FOR FRANCE.

"Versailles, where the Peace Conference is expected to meet," writes a correspondent in the "Daily Mail," has hitherto had tragic memories for France as the scene of her great humiliation. In its palace, in the famous *Galeries des Glaces*, King William of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor on January 18, 1871.

"The date was chosen as the 180th anniversary of the creation of the kingdom of Prussia. The ceremony was extraordinarily brilliant one. In the presence of the old King William, of the Crown Prince (Frederick father of the present Emperor), of Bismarck, gigantic in his uniform of the white cuirassiers of the old Moltke, and most of the German generals and princes, a religious service was held. The sermon, preach on a text from Psalm xxi., exulted in the defeat of the French, who "intended mischief against. Thee; and imagined such a device as they are not able to perform.

After this prelude the King read out the patent establishing the Empire, and Bismarck, in strident tones, followed with the proclamation to the German Empire. If the German people and its rulers had been faithful to its words the world would have been spared the present war. It concerned: "May God grant us and our successors ever to be increasers of the German Empire, not by warlike conquests, but with the graces and gifts of peace for the national well-being, for freedom, and civilisation."

The Grand Duke of Baden led the cheers for the new Emperor, standing in full view of the great series of pictures representing Louis XIV.'s wars against Germany, Holland and Spain.

* * * *

At Bismarck's lodgings, in the Rue de Provence, Versailles, the preliminaries of the treaty of peace were neglected by Bismarck with Thiers and Favre, representing France. These were dictated by the famous Prussian statesman. The French were compelled to agree to the surrender of Alsace and much of Lorraine, including Strasburg and Metz, to pay an indemnity of £200,000,000 (Bismarck at first demanded £240,000,000), and to submit to a German entry into Paris and a German occupation of a large area in France until the last instalment was paid.

It has often been said that Thiers and Favre showed weakness in accepting such terms, and it is certainly true that Favre proved too soft in fibre for the business of meeting Bismarck. But Thiers at least saved Belfort by threatening to break off the negotiations if Bismarck persisted in demanding that fortress, and Bismarck gave way. Bismarck's favourite trick was to talk German, which neither Thiers nor Favre understood, when they became angry.

The document containing the preliminaries was signed on February 26, '871, Bismarck using for it a golden pen with which he had been presented by certain Baden jewellers, and the French envoys sorrowfully returned to Paris.

A Karachi message says:—

The death took place on Sunday of Seth Abdool Husain Alibhoy Quettawala, at the age of 60. The deceased was the leader of the Borah community and has given large donations for the welfare of his fellows. Only last year he built a palatial Musafarkhana, a free dispensary and two Madressahs and he did much for the relief of the suffering Borah community during the recent influenza epidemic. He was much esteemed by the merchant class in general and sugar merchants in particular, and it was due to his influence and work that the Borahs subscribed freely to the Second War Loan. The New Market sugar and hardware merchants closed their premises in honour of the deceased.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows :—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-14 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·5512 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.9967 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-4 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1948 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

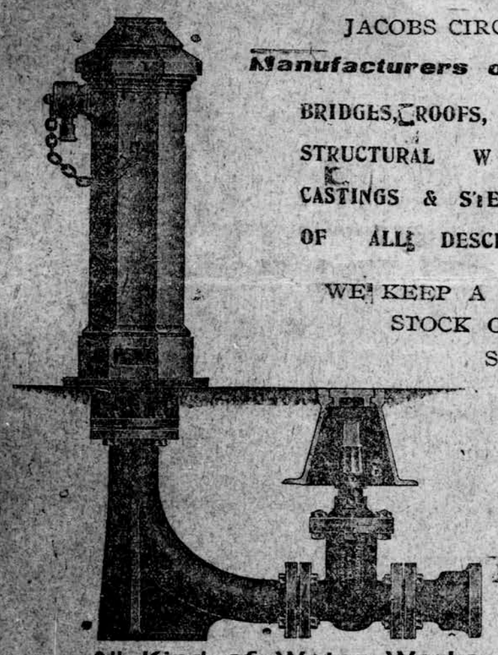
FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of .....1919.

GARLICK & Co.,

Engineers & Founders

JACOBS CIRCLE, BOMBAY,



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WHOLESALE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

The only firm composed of and conducted by Medical men. For accuracy, purity of drugs and moderate rates please order us.

OUR DAY and NIGHT DISPENSARY

Our Dispensing Department under supervision of Dr. G. V. Bhatvadekar, L.R.C.P. & S., is open Day and Night when prescriptions of every description are dispensed very carefully.

THE PIONEER RINGWORM OINTMENT.

This is the most efficacious Ointment for Ringworm only. Three applications will cure Ringworm of whatever long standing.

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INDIAN HAIR DYE.

An elegant and lasting Black Dye for hair; very much superior to any imported article. Hair turns black and perfectly smooth, only within three minutes of its application. It has no rival in the field and is quite easy for use. It has agreeable smell, fast colour and is very cheap in price.

Per case containing brushes and cups, Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

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OUR MANUFACTURED

Cossi Silk Suit Pieces

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price, **Rs. 8** per piece.

Order a piece to-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried.

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GOOD LUCK COMPANY

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FOR

Influenza, Ague or Fever of any kind

Keep with you a tin of Our—

JWARANTAK PILLS

We recommend them to be an unfailing remedy.

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Price—Re. 1 for a tin with 40 Pills,

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Correspondence requested and Trial order Solicited

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Up-country orders executed by V.P.P. Guarantee given.

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32 BRASS TOYS

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30 WOODEN TOYS

well coloured, highly polished, very attractive, a great amusement to children and nourishment to their memory.

26 English cut alphabets on well polished wood—Re. 1-0 0

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SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

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Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Tiptek Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, Sharpened, Toilet Re. 1 each Horse Rs. 2 each. Electro-plating done. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St. (Op. Taraporeval) Bombay.

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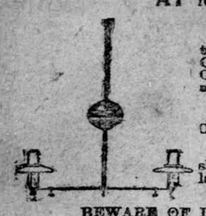

No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Work no Bother.

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Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.
Catalogue Free.
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Get Good Sight

By removing the cause of bad sight. Don't commit the common error and take to spectacles as the only remedy for eye-trouble. They will correct your sight, but what you want is something to cure your eyes, viz., the Actina treatment. Actina has succeeded where specialists had failed, simply because it assists, and not opposes, Nature. It is essentially a natural treatment and the hundreds of testimonials are proof that it is a successful treatment. To use it is simplicity itself—remove the two screw caps from the Actina Instrument to the eyes and inhaled through the mouth and nostrils, sets up and maintains a good circulation in all parts of the eye, removes congestion and restores the organ to perfect health. It is just as effective in other Catarrhal Diseases, such as Hay Fever Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Sore Throat, Influenza, Deafness, etc. Invest Rs. 25-8 in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease" containing particulars of Conditional Trial Offer and convincing testimonials, post Free from Actina (B. C.); Sole Agency, Batala (India).

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Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets. Gre. and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Re. 1-8 RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.

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Dr. BURMAN'S
NERVINE TONIC PILLS
are the best and most effective preparation in the market to cure all sorts of diseases due to nervous breakdown, such as (Nervous debility, Brainfag, Loss of memory, Indigestion) etc., etc. This medicine is not a thing made by a quack but it is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.
Will bring energy in every dose.
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JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless nights, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusam Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1. V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
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KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Dec. 26.

The weather continued dry in India, but rain has fallen in the Persian Gulf and unsettled conditions along the North-West Frontier are more marked.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain along North-West Frontier.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 25th Dec. 1918.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.996 Inch
Temperature of Air	75.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.0 ,,
Dew Point	62.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.664 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.7 ,,
Minimum do.	67.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,NNE,ESE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	121 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	26	m 4	20	25	4	26	m 11	49	19	1
		6	21a	24	0		11	33a	22	0
Fri.	27	m 5	19	24	10	27	0	44a	18	10
		7	45a	24	5					
Sat.	28	m 6	22	24	7	28	m 1	4	22	2
		8	47a	25	3		1	36a	18	4
Sun.	29	m 7	30	24	7	29	m 2	18	21	10
		9	35a	26	2		2	28a	17	8
Mon.	30	m 8	36	24	10	30	m 3	17	21	4
		10	12a	27	1		3	6a	17	1
Tues.	31	m 9	27	25	3	31	m 4	4	20	8
	Jan.	10	46a	27	11	Jan.	3	46a	16	5
Wed.	1	m 10	15	25	10	1	m 4	47	19	11
		11	20a	28	8		4	24a	15	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec. 26 (Thursday)	Sunrise. 7h 10m	Sunset. 6h 9m
,, 27 (Friday)	,, 7h 10m	,, 6h 10m
,, 28 (Saturday)	,, 7h 11m.	,, 6h 10m
,, 29 (Sunday)	,, 7h 11m.	,, 6h 11m
,, 30 (Monday)	,, 7h 11m.	,, 6h 12m
,, 31 (Tuesday)	,, 7h 12m.	,, 6h 12m
Jan. 1 (Wednesday)	,, 7h 12m.	,, 6h 12m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 30th Jan. 2h. 19h 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 9d 4h 25.2m. p.m.; Full Moon 16d 2h 14.4m. p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 1h 52 0m p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 26th December, 1918, was 30.193 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th December, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Hissar. Humidity continues below normal in the eastern districts. Night temperature is in defect in the south-east.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity has decrased and is now in large defect at most stations. Night temperature is below the average in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below the average over the greater art of Rajputana. Night temperature is lower than usual in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Kathiawar and Central India West. Day temperature is in excess at Indore; night temperature is below the average in west Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is local below normal. Temperature continues in slight or moderate excess both by day and night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Bombay where light cloud is present. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity remains in slight defect in the north-western districts. Day temperature is slightly above the average in the north of the division; night temperature is in excess at Bijapur and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Weather is feebly unsettled in Gujarat and Rajputana. Conditions are also slightly unsettled in the south-west of the Bay where Negapatam reports squally weather and a rough sea. The disturbance in the Persian Gulf has caused 1.30" of rain at Bushire till 8 a.m., yesterday morning and 0.53" at Jask during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. this morning and is advancing eastwards.

A few showers are probable in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 26th of December, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Jan. to date	Departure since 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	69.0	54.9	91	1.30	2.10	—1.98
Jask	76.1	64.3	96	0.53	0.53	—1.78
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.6	43.8	75	..	0.03	—0.23
Rawalpindi	63.0	35.2	75	..	1.79	+0.77
Lahore	66.8	34.1	90	..	0.37	—0.06
Sibsa	70.8	36.3	74	..	0.02	—0.18
Ambala	70.4	42.1	64	..	1.06	+0.47
Delhi	63.5	44.9	41	..	0	—0.48
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	71.5	44.2	41	..	0	—0.33
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	76.4	47.8	54	..	0.98	+0.64
Fatehpore	78.4	46.5	50	..	0.04	—0.47
Allahabad	75.2	45.8	42	..	0.06	—0.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	71.5	44.4	65	..	0.12	—0.10
Karachi	75.6	59.0	81	..	0.36	+0.22
Ajmere	73.0	43.3	58	..	0	—0.34
Jaipore	75.8	43.2	48	..	0	—0.33
Kotah	73.4	51.2	46	..	0.28	—0.03
Mount Abu	65.6	51.4	46	..	0	—0.31
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78	46.7	42	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	79.	4b.7	51	..	0	—0.06
Veraval	80.	62.6	38	..	0	—0.27
Rajkot	82.4	47.0	21	..	0	—0.39
Bhavnagar Para	86.	04.4	35	..	0	—0.29
Surat	87.	58.9	66	..	0	—0.08
Ahmedabad	84.	25.7	47	..	0	—0.16
Deesa	74.	52.1	48	..	0	—0.13
Neemuch	80.	51.4	39	..	0.05	—0.24
Indore	86.	50.1	58	..	0.23	—0.35
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.	54.3	81	..	1.30	+0.53
Saugor	82.	54.9	38	..	0.83	—0.09
Hoshangabad	86.	54.8	86	..	2.17	+1.19
Khandwa	90.	57.0	49	..	0.02	—0.79
Akola	90.	57.5	47	..	1.62	+0.62
Amraoti	87.	60.7	49	..	1.64	+0.65
Nagpur	84.	57.2	66	..	2.21	+0.98
Chanda	87.	58.0	70	..	0.35	—1.00
Ratpur	82.	57.0	40	..	0.72	+0.56
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82	76.7	70	..	0.09	—0.41
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marmugao	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.	63.3	36	..	0.08	—0.67
Ahmednagar	86.	62.9	48	..	0.48	—0.71
Poona	87.	55.1	70	..	1.19	+0.12
Sholapur	88.	64.2	54	..	1.41	+0.01
Bijapur	88.	60.9	54	..	0.29	—0.79
Belgaum	81.	58.1	65	..	4.28	+3.53
Aurangabad	86.	60.3	41	..	1.07	+0.18
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.	66.7	63	..	2.38	+1.65
Hyderabad	80.	58.1	71	..	2.79	+1.83
MALABAR AND OUTLOOK—						
Mangalore	89.	71.7	65	..	5.60	+3.37
Calicut	87.	71.4	81	..	12.79	+8.96
Cochin	90.	74.7	89	..	9.51	+1.75
Colombo	85.	74.4	92	0.04	8.87	—8.75
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.	66.1	87	..	16.65	+10.63
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Cuddapah	86.	66.8	83	..	5.90	+1.59
Madras	83.	74.6	90	..	48.75	+31.05
Bangalore	79	65.6	79	..	7.41	+4.34
Coimbatore	84.	67.1	68	..	11.92	+7.42
Trichinopoly	82	69.2	76	..	42.59	+6.58
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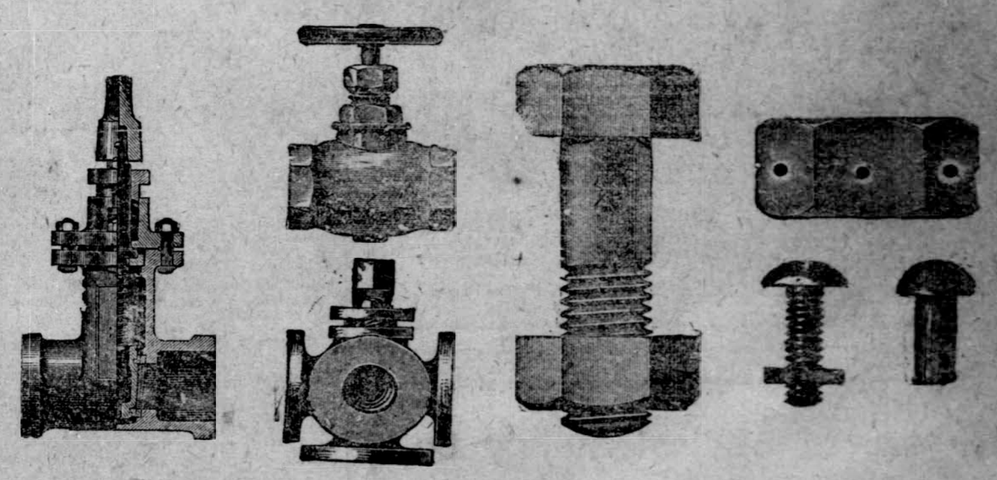

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